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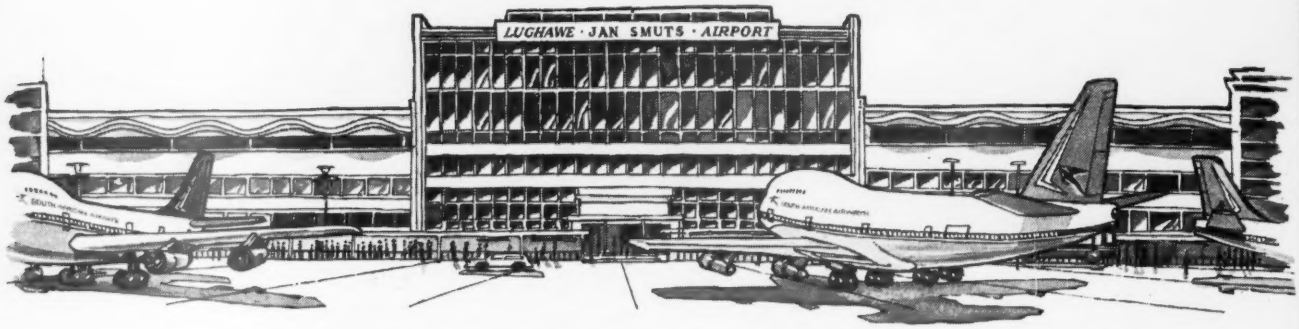

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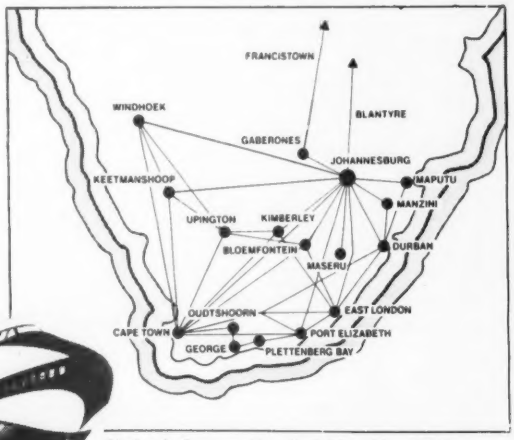

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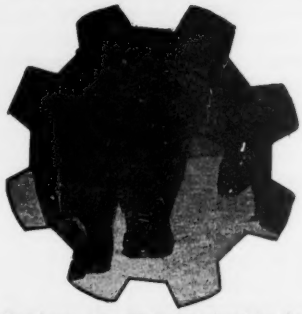
Trade and Industry

19 January 1979

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection



Applications can still be received for the £4.5 million scheme to assist the footwear industry. Our latest guide to schemes of selective financial assistance is published this week (centre pages).

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Trade and Industry this week

PM outlines wages/ prices package

Proposals for a three-point package on wages and prices were outlined by Prime Minister James Callaghan during a debate on the industrial situation in the house of commons on Tuesday (16 January).

Mr Callaghan emphasised that the government's 5 per cent pay guidelines must stand and that the government would continue to use all its influence to see that it did. 'I make it clear that as a government we do not intend to finance inflation'. He added that the government intended to maintain its monetary targets.

Outlining the three proposals, the prime minister explained that the government would be introducing a bill to strengthen the powers of the Price Commission: by abolishing the requirement for safeguard clauses during a Price Commission investigation of individual enterprises; and to maintain safeguards where the Price Commission decides to examine profit margins of whole sectors of industry.

Secondly, the government would waive the threshold of pay levels below which special pay increases could be considered. This might be raised by £3.50 per week for a normal full-time week where this amount would be more than 5 per cent of weekly earnings.

Thirdly, he said, the government would be prepared to see a wider use of comparability in determining pay in additional areas in the public sector and would be prepared to agree to an investigation into the possibilities of establishing acceptable forms of comparison for particular groups of workers on the basis of comparable pay for comparable work.

The situation on industrial disputes was serious, he said, but there was no need for the declaration of a state of emergency, although this would be kept under review.

Essential services ensured – Rees

Contingency plans covering a wide range of possible situations could be brought into operation at short notice, if the government judged there was a need, said Home Secretary Merlyn Rees in a statement on industrial disputes and the maintenance of essential services, in the house of commons on 15 January.

On the dispute in the road haulage industry, Mr Rees explained that unofficial industrial action in the road haulage industry had been going on throughout much of the country since the beginning of the month. This had resulted from failure on the part of the Road Haulage Association and the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) to reach agreement on pay settlements in the 'hire and reward' section of the industry, which accounted for about 35 per cent of the total heavy goods vehicles in the country. The unofficial action amounted to a virtual withdrawal of labour, and to picketing of docks, depots and industrial premises. The effect of this picketing was considerably to reduce the delivery of goods by firms who operate their own transport – the so-called 'own account' section of the industry – and to prevent many essential goods from being removed from the ports. The TGWU had declared the strikes official (except for Kent and the west Midlands region) on 11 January.

That same day, the government had activated its emergency organisation throughout the country. The regional emergency committees (see page 92) had come into immediate operation. Their main role was to do all that was possible to see that priority supplies and services were maintained. They were working around the clock, seven days a week, and they were proving invaluable. They and their members were in continuous contact with operations rooms in the Department of Transport and other main departments in London and were under the direction of a co-ordinating committee under his chairmanship.

Mr Rees went on to say that before the strikes were declared official the government had already drawn up a list of priority supplies to be maintained during the course of the industrial action (see page 92). In most cases, these priorities had already been adopted in the regions and the emergency committees reported that the arrangements had begun to work. In some areas, however, strike committees and pickets were refusing to follow the recommendations of their union and the movement of essential supplies was still being obstructed. In some cases, secondary picketing was going beyond those operations in the 'hire and reward' section of the industry whose terms and conditions were affected by the dispute. But, should these priority arrangements fail to ensure the supply of food and other necessities of life, the government should be ready to call on the assistance of the services, or to proclaim a state of emergency.

Mr Rees explained that the purpose of proclaiming a state of emergency 'is to enable the government to take powers which it would not otherwise have. There is no advantage in proclaiming a state of emergency unless and until such powers would enable the government to deal more effectively with supplying essential requirements, than other methods would do.

'The government will, of course, continue to keep all its contingency plans in full readiness. But, in the case of the road haulage dispute, any contribution the services could make could only provide a small fraction of the goods which can be moved under these priority arrangements. In all of this, I am talking of measures which are confined to what is needed to meet the essential needs of the community. No contingency measures open to the government will significantly ease the disruption of industry or reduce the number of men laid off as a result of these disputes.'

Public expenditure to grow by 2 per cent a year

Public expenditure is expected to increase by about 2 per cent a year in volume terms in the next four years. This is stated in the latest white paper on government expenditure plans, published on Wednesday (Cmnd 7439, HMSO).

Expenditure planned for 1979-80 and 1980-81 is in line with the plans in last year's white paper. The plans for the later years are increasingly provisional.

The plans are intended to be within the growth of national income, discussed in the white paper in terms of an illustrative range of 2 to 3 per cent a year, and consistent with the attack on inflation and general economic strategy.

Pensions and other benefits absorb some £16 billion (at 1978 survey prices) in 1979-80 and remain the largest programme – approaching a quarter of the total. The next four largest blocks of expenditure – education, health, environmental services (including housing) and defence – are each in the range of £7 billion to £9 billion and together amount to around half of the total.

Increases since the last white paper, mainly in the provision for child benefit, employment services, the national health service, education and law and order, have been covered over the next two years from provision previously unallocated and reductions in the estimated requirements of nationalised industries.

The plans include contingency reserves rising from £800 million next year to £2,500 million in 1982-83 (at 1978 survey prices).

Details are given in January's *Economic Progress Report* published by the Treasury.

Brick industry could 'save it'

Further improvement in the efficient use of energy in the brick, fireclay and refractory goods industry could conserve 7600 terajoules of energy a year, worth more than £11 million. This estimate, made in a Department of Industry report published on 15 January, represents 15 per cent of the annual energy used in the industry.

Savings of 5 per cent could be achieved

merely by adopting 'good-housekeeping' principles and through minor repairs such as sealing leaks on kilns, repairing doors on dryers and lagging ducting. Relatively small capital expenditure on measures including insulation of dryers, improvements to kiln wickets (entrances), and improved instrumentation and metering could produce savings of 10 per cent.

A 10 per cent energy saving for the refractory goods sector as a whole represents a financial saving of between £2½ million and £3 million a year. For the heavy-clay sector, a similar saving is worth about twice this amount.

The most frequently observed opportunities include recovery of more waste heat; improvement of insulation on dryers, kilns and ducting; improvement of control, or process modifications; and provision of more efficient lighting. On average more than six opportunities for energy saving were found at each of the 83 sites visited.

Spectacle prices to be held . . .

Prices of existing ranges of private spectacle frames, private lenses and contact lenses made by the Dollond and Aitchison Group are to be held until May. Where in a few cases prices have risen since May 1978, they will be reduced to their previous levels.

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection Roy Hattersley has welcomed this assurance from the Dollond and Aitchison Group (DAG), contained in a Price Commission report published on Tuesday.

The effect of the assurance is generally in line with the government policy of encouraging intervals of at least 12 months between price increases.

In view of the voluntary assurance given by DAG, the commission recommends that there should be no formal restriction on the prices and charges under investigation. The commission has, however, made a number of non-statutory observations in its report affecting the industry generally.

The report says that the most striking feature that came to light and the one that caused the most concern was the lack of overt competition in the ophthalmic industry as a whole.

The commission says the industry should consider distinguishing between the professional service involved in eye testing, prescribing and dispensing – where the client is in no position to judge his own requirements – and the commercial element of retailing the private frames and lenses concerned, where competition should be permitted to play its part in encouraging efficiency and cost-saving.

The secretary of state and his colleagues in UK health departments will be considering these observations in consultation with the industry and other interested parties.

and vacuum flask prices . . .

Thermos has also agreed to hold prices of vacuum flasks and jugs at their present level until November. And a proposal for a 9 to 10 per cent average increase in the prices of Thermos's vacuum flasks and jugs has been cut to 5.33 per cent.

This follows a Price Commission report published on Tuesday.

Thermos, a wholly owned subsidiary of the US Household Finance Corporation group of companies, was found to be 'a highly efficient supplier of goods and services'.

The commission recommends no formal restrictions on Thermos' prices but considers that some restraint in future pricing is appropriate, in view of the restricted nature of competition in the market.

Prices secretary Roy Hattersley welcomed the report and the company's assurances and has concluded his consideration of it.

but interim increase for engines

An investigation into the prices of diesel and petrol engines, reconditioned engines, short engines and parts and optional extras manufactured and sold by the Perkins Engines Company, a subsidiary of Massey-Ferguson Holdings, was announced by the Price Commission on 4 January.

Following early representations by Perkins Engines the commission allowed a discretionary interim increase of 5 per cent.

The company has subsequently made further representations under the safeguard regulations and the commission announced on 15 January that it had been obliged to allow the company the full increase sought – 10.63 per cent – under these regulations. The investigation is due to be completed by 4 April.

House buyers get more insurance choice

The Building Societies Association has recommended that existing borrowers be given the right to change their insurance company during the term of their mortage. Since Monday, borrowers have been able to choose from at least three insurance companies or to propose a different insurance company of their own choice. These arrangements include Lloyds.

New borrowers have been able to exercise a choice of insurance company since 1975, following discussions between the Office of Fair Trading and the Building Societies Association. The council of the association has now recommended that the arrangements for new borrowers be extended to existing borrowers.

The council's decision has been welcomed by Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

Any insurance company proposed by an existing borrower will have to offer cover equivalent to that provided by the companies suggested by the building society. In addition, the society will have the right to reject a company which it considers is unlikely to provide an adequate service or which will not undertake to keep the society covered if the borrower fails to pay a premium.

Britain ends year with trade surplus

Britain ended 1978 with a current account surplus of £109 million, following a £406 million surplus in 1977.

Provisional estimates issued by the Department of Trade on Monday show the UK's current account of the balance of payments for December to have been in surplus by £246 million – the largest monthly surplus of the year. There was a deficit of £66 million in November.

There was a surplus on trade in goods in December of £126 million, following the deficit of £186 million in November. Just under half the improvement resulted from a swing in the balance of trade in precious stones. There were also significant, favourable movements in trade in food and semi-manufactures (other than chemicals and precious stones). The impact of the industrial dispute involving Ford is estimated to have affected the balance adversely, but only slightly more than in November. Exports in December were valued at £3,154 million and imports at £3,028 million. The balance on invisibles is projected to have been running at a monthly surplus of £120 million.

In the fourth quarter, the current account was in surplus by £400 million, compared with a deficit of £18 million in the previous quarter. Visible trade was in surplus by £40 million, compared with a deficit of £334 million in the third quarter. Trade in the more erratic items (ships, North Sea production installations, aircraft and precious stones) contributed around three-quarters of this improvement.

Retailing and wholesaling inquiries in 1979

Sample surveys into Great Britain's retailing and wholesaling trades in 1979 will be conducted next year by the Business Statistics Office on behalf of the Department of Trade and other government departments.

The retailing inquiry, announced by the Department of Trade on Monday, will be the fourth of a series of annual sample inquiries collecting information about retail businesses. The wholesaling inquiry will continue the approach, started last year, of collecting over a period of years information previously collected periodically in large-scale inquiries.

The surveys will provide important economic information for business and government including information on capital expenditure by country which is needed by government in the light of devolution proposals for Scotland and Wales.

They have been designed, by the use of sampling techniques, to minimise as far as possible the number of smaller businesses approached. In addition smaller businesses included in the inquiries will be required to provide less information than large businesses.

Home news

Road haulage strike: priority supplies

Transport and General Workers' Union agreement to co-operate in ensuring the movement of certain essential supplies during the road haulage strike was announced by the Department of Transport on 12 January. The agreement followed discussions between transport secretary William Rodgers, employment secretary Albert Booth and TGWU deputy general secretary Harry Urwin and concerned the following categories:

- ☐ Movement of supplies, including livestock, for the production, marketing and distribution of food and animal feeding stuffs
- ☐ Movement of supplies for the production, marketing and distribution of pharmaceutical and medical products, and maintenance of other essential supplies to health and welfare institutions such as hospitals and old people's homes
- ☐ Movement of solid fuel for space heating of schools, residential institutions and private residential accommodation
- ☐ Movement of materials essential for gritting or snow clearing purposes, where not ensured by local authorities' own services
- ☐ Movement of other critical supplies in crisis or emergency situations which could not be precisely specified in advance.

Further discussions would take place in due course about any extension of the list, the department said.

. . . food adequate – report

Following the TGWU undertaking, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food reported on 13 January that essential food and animal feeding stuffs were being moved. Companies' own vehicles appeared to be able to pass picket lines in most areas. The ministry estimated that these accounted for 80 per cent of normal food movement.

In many areas, specially in the southern half of the country, supplies in the shops were recorded by the ministry as being very much as usual. In the north and some parts of the midlands, shopping was reported to be more difficult. But, it was stressed, consumers had been able to buy in adequate variety in all parts of the country.

Go-ahead for new aluminium foundry

BL Components is to build a £24.7 million foundry at Leeds which will double its production capacity of aluminium castings. Approval for the foundry, which will occupy a 25-acre site about a mile away from BL Components' existing West Yorkshire Foundries at Leeds, has been received from the BL board and the National Enterprise Board.

Scheduled to go on-stream within 27 months from the start of construction, the new foundry will have a capacity of 13 000 tonnes of specialised gravity and semi-die castings for the automotive industry.

The foundry will employ about 500 people, the same number as the existing aluminium facility at West Yorkshire Foundries, which it replaces. But the effect will be to increase productivity quite massively, according to Peter McGrath, chairman and managing director of BL Components. 'We anticipate doubling output per man by 1983 and there will be further improvements in subsequent years.'

BL Components says that it needs the additional output because Austin Morris and Jaguar Rover Triumph – its main customers – will almost double its use of aluminium, largely for engine blocks and cylinder heads, by 1987. Even so, it maintains that it will not be able to meet the total demand from BL car companies and there will be an increase also in the company's requirements from foundries outside BL.

Mr McGrath stated that BL Components had been exploring the possibilities of linking with private enterprise on this particular venture and was still seeking a partner 'to strengthen British representation in this growing industry'.

Take product design seriously – Corfield

Design and development function should be taken more seriously at board level by industrial companies and should be developed in close association with marketing, production and finance. This was one of the principal messages in a report on product design submitted by Kenneth Corfield, managing director of Standard Telephones and Cables, to the monthly meeting of the National Economic Development Council on 10 January.

The report, prepared by Mr Corfield at the request of the council, lists many areas in which initiatives should be taken by government, industry and educational establishments to increase awareness of the importance of design. Secretary of State for Industry Eric Varley welcomed the report.

The meeting, which was chaired by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey and included representatives of government, management and trades unions, also considered a paper from the Department of Industry on its research and development policy and a report on the work of the petrochemicals industry sector working party.

Regional emergency committees

Regional emergency committees were set up by the government on 11 January to deal with problems over the supply of essential services during the road haulage dispute. Members of the public encountering problems over the supply of these services were advised to contact the representative in their region (see below) or the government department normally responsible for the particular service.

	Day	Night
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT (LONDON)	01-212 4591	01-212 4591/ 7071/7072
REGIONAL DIRECTORS		
London T. W. Hall	01-212 7074 (0800-2000)	01-212 4591 (2000-0800)
West midlands (Birmingham) D. T. Routh	021-643 8191 ext. 2023/ 2024/2029/ 2020	021-643 2335
Yorkshire and Humberside (Leeds) S. J. Heritage	0532-672 023/182/162/ 155/130/119	as day
North west (Manchester) W. R. Corrie	0632-611651 (6 lines)	as day
Northern (Newcastle) D. C. Pickup	0632-611651	as day
South west (Bristol) S. H. Godsell	0272-500 000 ext. 252/257/ 259	as day
East midlands (Nottingham) W. P. Jackson	0602-46121 (0830-1730)	0602-44510 (1730-0830)
Eastern (Cambridge) G. D. Spearing	0223-58911 ext. 2201	0223 50689
South east (Reading) G. M. Wedd	0734-581 222 ext. 446	0734 583 958/ 581 344
SCOTTISH OFFICE (EDINBURGH)	031-225 6977/8/9	as day
(GLASGOW)	041-248 2855	as day
WELSH OFFICE (CARDIFF)	0222 28066	0222 562825/ 63828

NEB invests in petroleum gas plant

National Enterprise Board (NEB) and the Industrial Commercial Finance Corporation (ICFC) have invested over £1 million in Technical Resources (Equipment), a new engineering company in Hartlepool, Cleveland.

The company will manufacture and sell pressure vessels and cylinders used in the liquefied petroleum gas industry, working from new premises leased from the English Industrial Estates Corporation. Employment will be provided for about 100 persons.

TRL is a subsidiary of Technical Resources Anstalt and is TRA's first venture into manufacture. Substantial interest relief grants for the venture have been provided by the Department of Industry.

NEB and ICFC will each hold 24.5 per cent

of the ordinary share capital of TRL. The NEB's financial package of £336,750 took the form of subscription for ordinary preference shares together with a five-year term loan, and ICFC, in addition to subscribing to ordinary shares, provided £700,000 as machinery leasing finance for the company.

Buy British machinery, papermakers urged

'We in government consider it vital that the UK industry supports its home machinery suppliers, particularly where equipment of novel design is concerned,' said Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, at the British Paper Machinery Makers Association annual dinner on 10 January. Many leading British paper and board manufacturers were at the dinner.

'This is not simply a sentimental appeal to patriotism – buy British regardless,' Mr Meacher said. 'I am asking you whether continually buying from overseas is in the nation's or your own industry's best interest.'

High import penetration could lead to the irreversible decline of an industry, he said. Jobs, investment and, particularly, workskills could be lost forever. UK companies would then become completely dependent on overseas suppliers and would be at the mercy of events and policies over which they had no control. 'And, like any other addiction, such is the gradual and sometimes imperceptible road to ruin,' he said.

'That is not to say we reject fair as opposed to unfair competition. Competition can lead to the innovation we need to keep ahead. The manufacturers must in their turn ensure that the machines they offer the paper industry are precisely what it wants and needs. I do, however, ask you whether UK machinery companies really are getting a fair deal.'

Mr Meacher praised the export efforts of the British paper machinery industry – exporting 60 to 70 per cent of production – but asked papermakers to consider the problems of machinery exporters selling in an overseas market when their products were not tried, tested and extensively sold in the UK market.

He said the UK paper and board industry had not had an easy ride over recent years, of course, and this might have engendered a conservative attitude, suspicious of technical novelty and favouring tried and tested machinery.

'Such a policy, however, is not without its drawbacks. Purchasers of novel equipment stand to gain by being the first in the field with more efficient, modern equipment; and by working with the supplier during development and commissioning the user has the opportunity to obtain a better understanding of the potential of the equipment.

'Not only do they get ahead and stay ahead of the competition, but closer relationships can ensure that the suppliers are aware of users' needs and so cater for them. Indeed in recognition of the importance of getting new machinery onto the market, the government has launched the product and process development scheme which aims to help with the cost of developing new machinery as well as that of installing and running it in a production environment.

'We have all seen previous efforts to expand the economy brought to a grinding halt by rapidly rising imports and we must ensure that the same thing does not happen again,' Mr Meacher said. 'To this end we must try to forge much closer links between customers and suppliers.'

Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance. The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

Toothpaste: competition brings fall in prices – report

The toothpaste market is highly competitive and no grounds can be found for imposing any limitations on manufacturers' prices.

This is the conclusion of the Price Commission in its report 'Prices, costs and margins in the production and distribution of toothpaste' (HMSO, £1.00) published on 9 January.

Prices secretary Roy Hattersley is considering the report, and will be consulting interested parties about its findings. Those who consider that they might be affected can make representations in writing.

The report shows that the price of toothpaste in real terms fell between 1973 and 1977 by 7 per cent at manufacturers' selling prices and rather more than this at retail level.

Beecham Proprietaries, Elida Gibbs, Colgate Palmolive and Proctor and Gamble largly dominate the toothpaste market. Competition takes the form of price competition between manufacturers by extensive use of temporary price reductions and heavy advertising in excess of many other consumer products. There is also vigorous price competition at retail level between rival groups of stores so that prices in the shops vary considerably.

The commission found that for any given tube size there is a very wide spread in the retail price of toothpaste between outlets. Independent shops largely sell at or around the recommended retail price while the big multiples sell at minimum prices taking a low retail margin but achieving high turnover.

A standard (50 ml) tube of toothpaste selling at around an average price of 25p in multiple shops will sell at around 35p in independent shops and small chemists. Toothpaste tube sizes – standard, large, economy and family – are not standardised, making it difficult for consumers to compare sizes. Often toothpaste bought in the family size is nearly half the price per unit volume of that bought in the standard size.

Advertising

Expenditure on advertising and promotion on toothpaste is high compared with that of other consumer goods such as razor blades or breakfast cereals. But the commission notes that the real level of expenditure on advertising has declined over the period 1973 to 1977 by about 18 per cent. This has followed a substantial increase in media costs as well as a switch to temporary price reductions.

Toothpaste RRP detrimental to consumer interest.

Professional bodies consulted by the commission consider that the standard of advertising is high and that it provides valuable propaganda for dental health.

The use of fluoride in toothpastes has been effective in reducing the incidence of decay especially in children's teeth while surveys have shown that the percentage of population with no natural teeth has fallen from 37 per cent (for over 16s) to 30 per cent (for over 15s) between 1968 and 1977.

Because of dental health aspects and the present emphasis on price competition, the commission does not suggest that the level of toothpaste advertising should be limited. But it would not wish to see a substantial switch back to advertising expenditure in the future especially if it became a factor in any proposed price increase.

The commission accepts that temporary price reductions have helped to stimulate competition. These reductions are based on recommended retail prices although the consumer is not generally aware of these. 'We believe that the practice whereby manufacturers recommend retail prices causes confusion in purchasing decisions and is detrimental to the interests of consumers,' says the commission.

Nevertheless some small retailers may require assistance in setting their prices. Manufacturers should not be prevented from providing ready reckoners showing alternative levels of prices corresponding to various levels of retail margin.

Discounts and rebates

The commission notes that preferential discounts from manufacturers appeared to be available in certain cases which might give selected retailers an undue advantage. It urges companies to examine their current practices so as to ensure that all customers are treated on terms which do not have the potential to distort competition.

The 19 manufacturers combined had a notional net profit margin on toothpaste, obtained by allocating overheads on a simple pro rata basis, of around 14 per cent in 1977 and the three largest companies achieved a return on capital on their total business on a current cost basis of at least 10 per cent.

'After that little brush with authority, their ring of confidence remains untarnished'

Rugby Portland Cement: interim increases

The Price Commission is allowing the Rugby Portland Cement Company an interim increase under the safeguard regulations. This follows representations by the company after the commission announced an investigation into the prices of various types of cement manufactured and sold by the Rugby Portland Cement Co Ltd (see *Trade and Industry*, 12 January).

The immediate effect of the commission's decision to investigate is that the company may not increase its prices during the period of the investigation. But under the safeguard regulations, the commission has had to allow an interim increase of an overall weighted average of 8.5 per cent over the range of cements, against the 10.9 per cent originally sought by the company.

The investigation is due to be completed by 10 April.

Price notifications on increase

Figures in the Price Commission's monthly index for December (see p. 126) point to a rising trend in price notifications. This, says commission chairman Charles Williams should be reflected in the retail prices index in the spring.

'It is too early to say whether this is more than the seasonal up-turn we saw at this time last year,' he says. 'Certainly we have not yet seen the effects of the oil price rise and recent wage settlements coming through. I would expect the level of increases notified to us over the next few months to be crucially dependent on these two factors.'

Texas route: BA appeal dismissed

British Airways' appeal against the decision of the Civil Aviation Authority to license British Caledonian Airways for a scheduled service between London (Gatwick) and Dallas/Fort Worth has been dismissed by trade secretary John Smith.

Under the terms of the UK/USA air services agreement (Bermuda 2) no UK airline will be able to operate a non-stop service from London to Dallas/Fort Worth before July 1980. The appeal followed the decision issued by the CAA on 11 August 1978 after a hearing on 28 to 30 June.

Guide to lubricants

Guidance notes on the use of lubricating oils in the public sector have been published by the British Standards Institution. The notes are the first of a two-part set, forming the latest

Should he call on people less and call them up more?

It's generally accepted that 80% of your business comes from 20% of your customers.

This makes life hard on the rep.

Because, if he's got to trudge around all his customers, he's going to end up with blistered feet.

He can't give the top 20% the attention they deserve.

And can't service the rest economically.

A recent survey by "Sales Force" shows that he's costing you over £12,000 a year to keep in shoe leather.

So it's vital for him to be where it matters most.

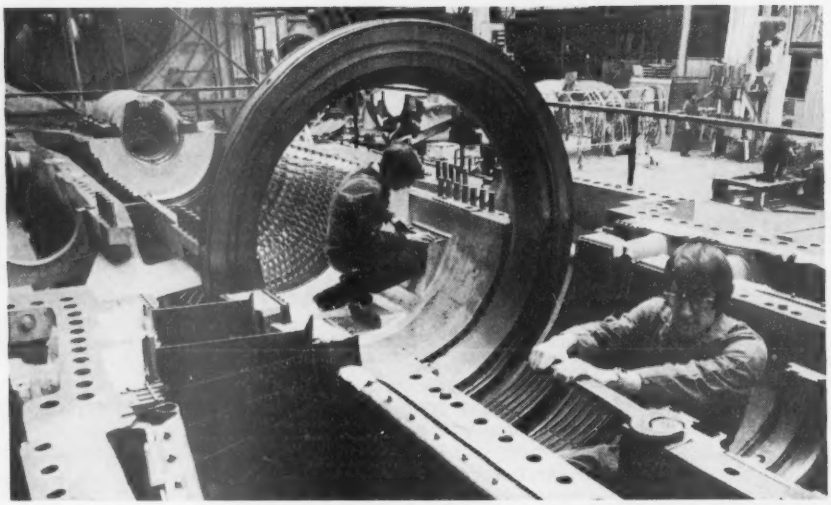
If he uses the phone to handle the other 80% of his customers, he can keep them happy at a fraction of the cost of a personal visit.

That way, he'll have more time for the important customers.

It makes sense to make phone calls.

We're here to help you.

World's largest gas turbine?



Under construction in John Brown's Clydebank factory, this compressor casing is being made for what is claimed to be the largest gas turbine available in the world. It is one of five Frame 9 gas turbines under construction for commissioning in the Dubai aluminium smelter power station.

public authority standard, intended as a guide to the application of a range of machinery oils currently specified in public authority standards 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The guide comprises an introduction on the selection of a suitable type of lubricant, a tabulated sheet of application data for different types of oil, a list of test requirements for oil properties, and a series of charts showing typical applications of lubricating oils of different viscosity, grade and quality. It refers to straight mineral lubricating oils, mineral hydraulic oils, mild extreme-pressure gear oils and mineral turbine oils. Part 2, to be published later this year, will cover engine oils.

Public authority standards are designed to achieve economies in public sector purchasing by reducing the variety of common user items required by participating organisations. They are not British standards but they are prepared in consultation with BSI and take full account of existing British standards.

'PAS 25: Guidance notes for lubricants, part 1 – machinery oils' is available from BSI Sales Department, 101 Pentonville Road, London W1 9ND, price £3.80 (£2.28 to subscribers).

Car parts company promises better conduct

A High Wycombe company which sold reconditioned car engines and gearboxes has given promises of better conduct to Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

Bucks Motor Factors Ltd, with its two directors, Laurie John Saunders and Ian Ronald Harrison, has given assurances under the Fair Trading Act. Although the company ceased trading in 1977, the directors' assurances are binding upon them in any other business with which they may be concerned.

The company was convicted of 10 offences under the Trade Descriptions Act at Reading magistrates' court for supplying falsely described car engines and gearboxes. Mr Harrison and Mr Saunders were ordered to pay compensation totalling £187.50 to four of the consumers involved. In addition, the director general took into account 16 complaints from other consumers in Buckinghamshire and Berkshire.

Car warranty company directors give assurances

Complaints by consumers has resulted in two former directors of Revolution Oil International giving written assurances to the Director General of Fair Trading about their future conduct.

Revolution Oil International offered extended warranties to buyers of second-hand cars that it would cover the cost of replacement of any engine, gearbox or certain other parts that broke down within a specified period provided that oil additives sold by the company were used in the cars at set times. Consumers complained that the company did not comply with the terms of its warranties.

Revolution Oil is in liquidation but the written assurances under the Fair Trading Act are binding on the individuals concerned in any business with which they may be involved in the future.

Fair treatment by tv trader

A Bournemouth trader who sells secondhand television sets has promised Gordon Borrie that he will treat his customers fairly in future.

Roy Tebbs, proprietor of TV Sales and TV Sales Unlimited, was taken to court seven times between 1975 and 1978 by consumers who were sold faulty television sets, or whose sets were taken away for repairs and not returned. Bournemouth County Court ordered Mr Tebbs to pay a total of £471.65 in compensation and costs.

In asking for this assurance under part 3 of the Fair Trading Act the Director General of Fair Trading took into account over 40 complaints from people in Dorset. Customers complained that repairs to faulty sets were not carried out within a reasonable time and that maintenance agreements and guarantees were not honoured.

Mr Tebbs has now stated that any customer dissatisfied with a purchase is offered either an exchange of goods or a refund.

Official appointments

Electricity Consultative Council. Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection Roy Hattersley has appointed Cllrs Mrs M. Fisher and Mrs N. Hollins as members of the Yorkshire Electricity Consultative Council until 31 October 1981.

National Film Finance Corporation. Trade secretary John Smith has appointed Colin Young to be a member of the National Film Finance Corporation from 15 January 1979. He will occupy the position made vacant by recent appointment of Mamoun Hassan as managing director of the corporation.

DoI advance factories

Holsworthy. The English Industrial Estates Corporation has announced that work has started on an advance factory of 360 m² for the development commission at Holsworthy, Devon.

The factory is of the terrace unit type and is divisible into two units of 180 m² each. The premises should be ready for occupation in May.

Inquiries on purchase or lease: Department of Industry, Phoenix House, Notte Street, Plymouth PL1 2HF, tel. 0752 218914, or Regional Director, Department of Industry, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB, tel. 0272 291071.

Merger proposals cleared

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection Roy Hattersley has decided, on the information at present before him, not to refer these proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Letraset International Ltd/Stanley Gibbons International Ltd
Lloyds and Scottish Ltd/Cedar Holdings Ltd
Lead Industries Ltd/A. J. Oster Co.
Tesco Stores (Holdings) Ltd/3 Guys Ltd.

Letters to the editor

Letters to the editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Eighth Floor, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Government sales

30 and 31 January 1979 – Miscellaneous

Location
Garrison Theatre, Graven Hill, Bicester, Oxon

Auctioneers
Midland Marts Ltd (Dept L), 4 Market Square, Bicester, Oxen (08692 2073)

Stores lying at Bicester, Thatcham and elsewhere including clothing and textiles, furniture, tentage and tarpaulins, tyres, MT spares, hand tools, watches, electrical equipment, tape recorders, estate cars, saloon car, mini buses, vans, pick-up truck, petrol tanker, tractor, forklift trucks and a large quantity of miscellaneous items.

7 and 8 February 1979 – Vehicles

Location
Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers
Walker Walton and Hanson (Dept L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (0602 54272)

Morris 1000s, Travellers, 1800s, Minis, Ford Escort estates, and a variety of other saloon cars. Bedford and Morris minibuses, Bedford RL, MK and TK trucks, Bedford TK and AEC tractors. Cranes, forklift trucks, earthmoving equipment, coaches and many other items.

Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc, are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 40p, postage 15p.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

BRISTOL

A public auction sale of surplus government furniture and equipment has been arranged at the DOE PSA Supplies Store, Bay 5, Ashton Vale Road, Bristol, Avon BS3 2HJ. The sale will commence at 10.00 hours on 31 January 1979 and viewing will be allowed from 10.00 to 16.00 hours on the day previous.

The auctioneers are Messrs Stanley Alder and Price, 7 St Stephens Street, Bristol, Avon BS1 1EG. Telephone 0272 299151 and catalogues will be available directly from them, price 15p.

Each one of our residents provides more than one opportunity for food producers

The lush vegetational growth which we enjoy in Dumfries and Galloway is probably mainly due to the benign influence of the Gulf Stream. Whether they appreciate it or not our growing livestock population certainly benefit from the fine grazing and temperate climate of Dumfries and Galloway. Dairy farmers have long held our Region in high esteem and the subsidiary industries which spring up wherever rich dairy farming is established are already here and prospering . . . with room for plenty more.

In recent years beef farmers have come to appreciate Dumfries and Galloway's advantages and a tremendous investment has been made in livestock rearing. In anticipation of the many subsidiary industries such as food processing, fertilizer and chemical manufacture and various types of agricultural engineering which will undoubtedly follow our "beef bonanza", Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council have streamlined all their industrial planning and development functions. Quite simply they've made it easy to select, plan and build in Dumfries and Galloway so that you can get on with the job of producing!

Why not visit the Region and see the industrial potential for yourself. While you're here, as well as being made very welcome, you'll see what we could never describe in words . . . the breathtaking scenery.

Or write for our specially prepared leaflet.

Contact: ALAN ANDERSON,
REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER,
DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY REGIONAL COUNCIL
118 ENGLISH STREET, DUMFRIES DG1 2DE.
Telephone 0387-61769

Dumfries & Galloway Regional Council
Land of opportunity

New publications

Re-examining Britain's economic past

'In sum, the problem of devising policies appropriate for a country with a relatively inefficient manufacturing sector and an unreformed pay bargaining system remained unsolved.' This is the depressing conclusion to a mammoth work on British economic policy 1960–74 produced by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. Intended as a sequel to 'The managment of the British economy 1945-60' (by J. C. R. Dow, 1963), the present work takes a longer look at the economic situation in the 1960s and 1970s, and analyses why policy measures were not always successful.

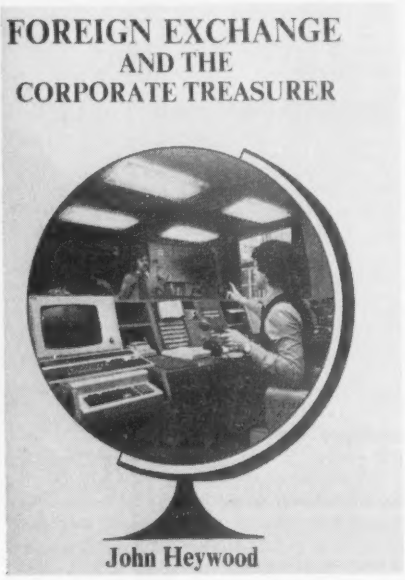
Written by eight leading economists under the editorship of Frank Blackaby, deputy director of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, the book provides a detailed study of government action, discusses the criteria for choosing particular options and the consequences of each of these policies. Fourteen chapters give a detailed analysis of fiscal and monetary policy, policies aimed at improving the balance of payments, planning, incomes and industrial relations policies, industrial and commercial policies and the nationalised industries.

In his conclusions, Mr Blackaby points out that the authors' main criticism is the lack of continuity in economic policy during the period. This, they suggest, was mainly because of changes in government, although conflicting views from economists of the day about which economic policies solved particular problems no doubt contributed to the lack of success. A tendency by governments to be preoccupied with economic problems did not help to alleviate the situation, the book points out. A scholarly work, which should prove of interest to policy makers as well as to a wider readership, the book provides an interesting resumé of our recent economic past.

British economic policy 1960–74, by F. T. Blackaby and others. Cambridge University Press, 1978. xvii, 710 pages. £20.00 (ISBN 0 52122 042 4).

Why foreign exchange counts

'Why foreign exchange matters more than it used to' is the opening chapter of a new book by John Heywood. Briefly summarising the breakdown of the post-war international monetary system, the author provides a practical explanation of the foreign exchange market and the problems facing companies that have international dealings. More and more firms fit into this category, and the increase in the rate and scale of the changes with which they have to contend is concisely, but forcefully, illustrated.



Companies that will readily devote large resources to achieving only a slight reduction in production costs fail to show anything like the same concern in their handling of currency exposures – an area of great potential significance for profits. In view of this, the author sees a clear need for a book on this subject among accountants, export salesmen, and buyers, and executives, in whose work decisions about foreign exhange are an essential part.

foreign exchange deals and their basic types, the reader is introduced to more complicated aspects of foreign exchange exposure, including currency invoicing, interest arbitrage and the use of currency deposit markets. Such closely related matters as exchange control rules and formal procedures for dealings with banks are also discussed. The book also gives some insight into the organisation of a bank's foreign exchange dealing room and advice on how to get good service from a bank. Among the appendices is a useful glossary of terms to aid the newcomer to the world of 'exotic currencies', 'Fasb 8', 'hedging', 'laying off' and 'tom next'.

Foreign exchange and the corporate treasurer by John Heywood, Adam and Charles, 1978. vi, 159 pages. £6.90 (ISBN 0 7136 1849 3).

Survey of company law and tax

Business enterprises today are subject to a profusion of regulations and a labyrinthine tax system. While perplexing enough to the British businessman these must be thoroughly daunting to his overseas counterpart intent upon entering the UK market. Although it is ostensibly for the latter that Cooke and Borer's 'Establishing a business in the UK' is intended, this broad, if necessarily superficial, survey of company legislation and tax will doubtless find its way on to the bookshelves of many British managers.

Introductory chapters outline the central and local governmental systems, and the organisation of financial institutions. Remaining sections are divided equally between legislation and tax, including useful expositions of government pay and prices policy, and grants to industry, and encompassing relevant EEC regulations. All are clearly and concisely laid out in numbered paragraphs to enable the user to find the relevant information easily.

As the usefulness of this guide must necessarily decrease with the passage of time, it is to be hoped that the Institute of Chartered Accountants will revise it frequently, to keep abreast of such protean subject matter. Already the guide has been overtaken partially by the 1978 Finance Act and completely by the current phase of the counter-inflation policy.

Establishing a business in the United Kingdom, by R. M. Cooke and D. C. Borer. Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, 1978. ix, 234 pages; paperback £6.95 (ISBN 0 85291 199 8).

'PR' defined

Public relations, according to Frank Jefkins in the latest volume in the Macmillan studies in marketing management series, is frequently misunderstood by marketing practitioners – and probably by many others. He believes that the bulk of this misunderstanding arises from confusing public relations with advertising. His book is therefore an attempt to define 'PR' and to demonstrate its role in managment and marketing.

First, he looks more closely at the topic, comparing it with advertising and propaganda, and emphasises its aim as being to inform rather than to persuade and to create understanding – both based on credibility. Consideration of the function of PR in the 'marketing mix' forms what the author believes to be the key chapter in which he identifies 20 facets of marketing and attempts to isolate the public relations element in each of them. Another particularly interesting section looks at the often neglected role that can be played by PR in international marketing, where cultural, linguistic and psychological differences must be considered. Here, as throughout the book, the author uses actual cases to illustrate his points and suggests helpful organisations in the field.

Both for working managers and students of marketing the book should provide a useful insight into the possible benefits of PR for marketing management.

Public relations for marketing management, by Frank Jefkins. *Macmillan studies in marketing managment* Macmillan, 1978. 182 pages: hardback £8.95 (ISBN 0 333 23244 5); paperback £3.50 (ISBN 0 333 23245 3).

Selection of publications for review on this page does not necessarily reflect the views of the government, nor do the opinions expressed. Inquiries about this page and submissions for review should be sent to *Trade and Industry*, New Publications Page, LG17A, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 4136.

Technology news

Tool manufacturers benefit from NPL work

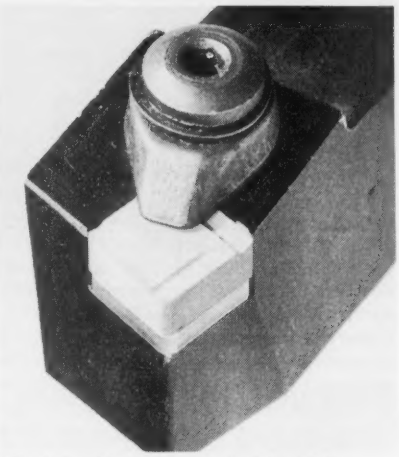
Many machine tools costing from £2,000 to £½ million are designed and operated almost exclusively to drive a few cubic millimetres of tool material at the tool/workpiece interface near to the limits of its endurance. In this instance and for a range of products from complex metal forming dies to DIY power tools, the potential for increasing the capability of the tool is determined by improvements that can be produced in the tool material. A better understanding of tool materials is being gained by a group of 10 manufacturers of hardmetal products from research they are supporting at the Department of Industry's National Physical Laboratory.

Research on hardmetals at the laboratory is funded jointly by the department's engineering materials requirements board and the hardmetal manufacturers. The requirements board support, amounting to 50 per cent, is provided under a programme of projects on specifications of metallic materials. The other 50 per cent is provided jointly by Anderson Strathclyde Ltd, Boart Hardmetals Ltd, Cintride Ltd, Cutanit Ltd, Danite Hard Metals Ltd, Dymet Alloys Ltd, Edgar Allen Tools Ltd, Firth Brown Tools Ltd, London and Scandinavian Metallurgical Co Ltd and PTA-Carboloy Ltd. The manufacturers hold regular meetings with the laboratory to discuss the interpretation and application of the research results.

At the laboratory, the approach adopted is based on the tenet that sound, reliable methods for testing and defining mechanical properties must be established before major advances can be made in using and developing tool materials effectively. The end product from this work will be a system for testing that provides industry with a means of discriminating between hardmetals with different properties, and that measures properties intrinsic to the material and so can be compared with measurements on other tool materials.

New techniques using lasers and electrochemical processes have augmented rather than replaced traditional methods of metal shaping and mining that employ tools made from tool steels, hardmetals, ceramics and diamond in a solid form or as coatings. Innovations such as indexable coated hardmetal tips have had considerable success in reducing the down time in metal-cutting operations, but otherwise, improvements in tool materials have been small and have rarely achieved the two-to-threefold increase in tool life required by the industrial user without adding considerably to the cost of the tool. The dilemma faced by scientists attempting to produce better tool materials is that progress in several areas of research needs to be made before significant advances can be obtained.

An early requirement in the reseach on hardmetals was to obtain an understanding of the fundamentals of the deformation characteristics of these materials, the majority of which are composed on hard tungsten carbide particles, 1 to 4 micrometres diameter, sintered together by a powder metallurgy process using a relatively soft and ductile binder-phase of cobalt in amounts ranging from 6 per cent by weight on metal-cutting tools to 15 per cent by weight in rock drills and forming dies.



This indexable throwaway hardmetal tip enables eight cutting edges to be brought into operation without loss of down time for reshaping and relocating the tool.

It was necessary to use high-voltage electron microscopy to examine the micro-structure in sufficiently fine detail on a submicron level to resolve features and events in individual constituents while ensuring that the samples represent that of the hardmetals. By examining samples from powders and sintered materials from various stages of the manufacturing process it was found that features inherited from the carbide powders affect the mechanical properties of the sintered product. These features can be altered to give improved ductility in the product by modifying the processing procedure.

Similarly, it was shown that defects and damage introduced into the miscrostructures by deformation, such as would be encountered during use, can be removed by applying a heat treatment that restores strength and ductility. Consequently, this provides a potential means for extending the life of hardmetal tools and components.

Transverse rupture test

With a hardness five times that of structural steels and a ductility less than a thousandth of that of aluminium, hardmetals are less accommodating than other engineering materials in relaxing stress concentrations and other sources of inaccuracy that lead to irreproducibility and scatter in conventional tensile and impact tests. As a result a transverse rupture test has been evolved which measures the mean strength in bending rectangular specimens. This test is relatively insensitive to experimental inaccuracies but in consequence is equally insensitive to differences in properties of various hardmetals. For example, it gives the same result for a mining grade as for some metal-cutting grades even though the two applications require different characteristics.

The explanation for the poor discrimination of the test was found in research at the laboratory where it was shown that in most hardmetal specimens failure originates at internal defects such as pores and inclusions, and the strength is lowest when the defects are large and located in highly stressed regions of the test piece. Thus, the bend strength contains contributions from several sources including the defect size distribution, the toughness and the intrinsic strength. The contributions from each source may be different in different hardmetals, but the differences are cancelled out by the nature of the failure conditions in the test. A better test, which measures the resistance of a material to propagation of a crack-like defect, has therefore been adopted. It has been made practicable for hardmetals by the development of a simple procedure for introducing controlled cracks of known shape and dimensions into test pieces, thus permitting the determination of a material property known as the fracture toughness from tests on precracked specimens.

Other tests have been developed that measure the strength of hardmetals when the weakening effect of internal defects has been suppressed, and in specimens subjected to various degrees of loading in tension and compression, but it is generally found that the failure stress does not vary considerably for a wide range of hardmetal grades despite major differences in their suitabilities for different applications. On the other hand, it is found that the discrimination between grades is good in fracture toughness tests and in tests that measure the strain-to-fracture in compression, and these tests are being recommended to industry and being developed to a stage where they can be used in specifications.

Alternatives to asbestos cement reviewed

A study group formed within the International Standards Organization to examine criteria for asbestos cement products has held its first meeting in Manchester. Delegates from 14 countries were asked what products incorporating non-asbestos fibres have already been developed or are already being marketed; what products incorporating non-asbestos fibres are under development; and what type of fibres has been used and what characteristics do the resulting products possess?

The replies to these questions have provided a useful framework for future standards regarding the development of non-asbestos fibre reinforced cement. The materials discussed included cellulose, glass, polypropylene, rockwool and calcium silicate.

Further information relating to marketing and development of non-asbestos fibre reinforced cement, obtained as a result of this first meeting is available from Mr C. Philips, BSI, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

New products

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Continuous electron-beam welding

Electron-beam welding can, for the first time, it is believed, be performed as a continuous flow-line process with the help of a device developed by Westgate Engineers (1976) Ltd. The rapid transfer system (RTS), which can attain welding speeds from 200 to 1000 parts an hour, depending on component size, is thought to be the only device of its kind in the world. It reaches these speeds by creating the necessary vacuum around a second workpiece while the first is being welded, instead of the usual procedure of evacuating a single welding chamber before each weld.

The advantages of electron-beam welding – high speeds, minimum distortion and the ability to weld finished machined parts – can now be applied on a massive production scale, the makers state. The system can be fitted to any electron-beam welder and can quickly be dismantled so that the machine can revert to its conventional use. The first RTS production system is now being used to weld high-quality diesel parts.

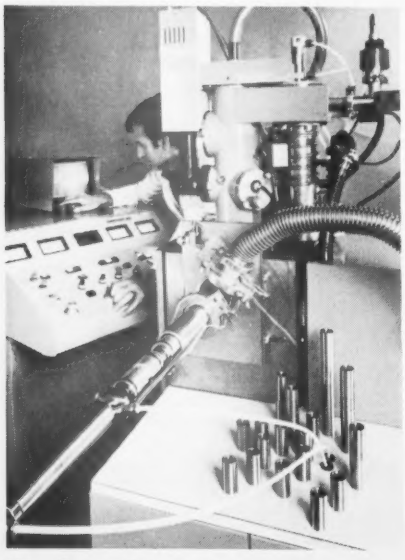
In operation, a series of component carriers is placed head to tail and pushed down a tube. The ends of the tube are at atmospheric pressure and its centre at a welding vacuum of 2.65 Pa (10^{-2} torr). As the carriers progress along the tube, they act as their own valves, passing through a series of pumping stages before they reach the machine vacuum chamber which is pumped in the conventional way.

The component is rotated or moved linearly, or the welding beam is swept over the joint to effect a weld. Once this is complete, a pushrod moves the next carrier under the beam, and another weld is performed. As the carriers move further along the tube, they uncover a venting port so that they are returned to atmospheric pressure.

Tooling costs are said to be comparable to, or lower than, those of carousel jigs. Only limitation to component size is the transfer tube's diameter. Tubes can be produced to a client's specifications, and the specially designed carriers also ensure that components of different size can be welded on the same machine.

Further information: circle 280

Welding speeds of from 200 to 1000 parts per hour can be attained with RTS.



Road-marking made easy

Preformed thermoplastic road markings, developed by Preformed Road Markings Ltd, are bonded to the road surface simply by playing the flame of a blow torch over them. Laying can be done by one or two men with no more equipment than the torch and a bottle of gas. No heavy machinery, boilers, handling of hot thermoplastics or outlining are involved. The markings can be laid on all types of surfaced roads, says the firm, in any climatic extreme of heat or cold, and the bonding is permanent.

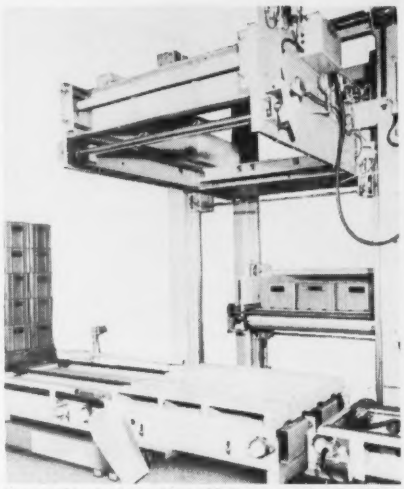
As an indication of speed of laying, the firm states that a 'slow' sign with letters 2.8 m tall was laid on a 9.5 mm chipped-surface dressed road in 20 minutes by two men. Speed is not the only advantage. The markings are dimensionally accurate, have a smooth finish and clear outlines. They can be 'test laid' – simply placed in position to allow a distant observer to check that they are clearly visible and not obscured by a variation in road level imperceptible at the site.

The markings, which are individually packed and crated in easily manageable sections, can be supplied in configurations and grades of thermoplastic that will meet the requirements of any highway authority.

Further information: circle 281

Palletising at 60 packs per minute

A high-duty, low-level palletiser/de-palletiser offering overall space saving and low running costs is available from W. and C. Pantin Ltd. The machine, which is designed to handle up to 60 units per minute, can palletise a wide variety of packaging, including cartons, trays, drums, crates and shrink-wrapped products. It is available with either solid state programmer and logic controls or microprocessor system as standard.



'Lo-stak': designed for efficiency and reliability.

In order to keep pace with modern production methods and high-speed packaging lines, 'Lo-stak' is designed to operate with a high degree of efficiency and reliability. Featuring two hydraulically powered platforms moving vertically on a sturdy, compact size framework, the machine can be programmed to form layers in multiple pattern formation to suit the size and shape of containers.

Transfer of units from layer formation to the pallet is automatically controlled in a continuous cycle of operation on specially designed, hydraulically powered slat aprons, to maintain gentle, positive action and prevent disturbance to the product, even at higher speeds.

Another option of the machine is available for automatically unstacking loaded pallets. This reverses the method of operation by removing each layer and unscrambling the pattern before discharging the units. Included with each option of the machine is a pallet magazine incorporating either an automatic dispenser or stacker. All standard pallet sizes up to 1320 × 1200 mm can be handled with a minimum pack size of 154 × 190 × 89 mm.

Further information: circle 282

Superior dimple jackets improve process plant efficiency

Chem-Plant Stainless Ltd claims to have achieved a design break-through with its dimple jackets for process vessels by modifying inlets and outlets and incorporating internal flow guides (for which patents are pending). Dimpled jackets for the chemical, pharmaceutical, food and drink industries – tested under controlled test conditions at both Imperial College and Brunel University – are said by the company to be far superior to conventional jackets in use today.

Tests revealed that dimple jackets welded to stainless steel vessels, autoclaves, mixers or

Testing dimple jacketed reactors at Chem-Plant.

process vessels ensured substantially improved heat transfer both for heating and cooling; significantly reduced operating times; saved energy due to reduced heat sinks; and achieved a more accurate temperature control than previously possible with conventional jackets.

To form the new 'slimline' jackets, stainless steel is embossed in hydraulic presses to form a narrow interspace of about ½ inch. The dimple concept has many advantages and the flow guides – formed at regular intervals between rows of dimples – increase turbulence of the medium which, in turn, ensures far more efficient heat transfer. The heat transfer medium may be steam, water or oil.

Finally, the construction method perfected by Chem-Plant for its new dimpled jackets – tailor-made to fit most new or existing vessels – is far stronger than any traditional unsupported jacket so that higher pressures can be used with lighter gauge metal for both the vessel and the jacket.

Further information: circle 283

Flaws detected in hazardous areas

Experts can now interpret in relative safety – from up to 200 m away – the results of ultrasonic tests on structures that are either in hazardous areas or under water. The model USM2 repeater station, developed by Wells-Krautkramer Ltd, reproduces the screen displays from remote ultrasonic flaw detectors leaving probe manipulation on site to personnel who may have to have special skills to reach the flaw, such as divers.

The system comprises a master station and repeater station. A series of buffer amplifiers and line drivers are housed in the master; and line receivers, matching amplifiers and line isolators are in the repeater station. Each unit contains both master and repeater circuitry so that they can be used for either purpose.

In operation, the high-frequency echo signals and a synchronising signal from the master station are buffered so that the master station works normally. These signals then pass through the line driver, which matches their impedance with that of the connecting co-axial transmission cables. At the repeater station, signals pass through line receivers to prevent reflection back along the cables and then to matching amplifiers. These provide amplification to compensate for signal attenuation within the transmission lines, and also prevent earth loops between master and repeater stations.

In the repeater station, display sweep is triggered from the master station but delay and range controls remain operational so that the screen display can be adjusted independently from the master station.

Further information: circle 284

Timed programme controller for kilns and furnaces

The Industrial Pyrometer Company Ltd has produced a temperature controller for timed programmes of kilns and furnaces. Known as the Pyrogram, the unit can be used to start the heating stage; hold the selected temperature for periods during that stage; provide controlled soak periods after maximum temperature is reached; and control the rate of cooling, particularly in kilns and furnaces with low thermal mass, such as those using ceramic fibres.

A graduated cam, cut to give the required time/temperature profile, controls the power input throughout the cycle. An arm rotating with the cam can be set to stop the programmer motor and switch off the power supply to the kiln and furnace at any stage of the cycle. A cam motor switch can be provided which extends the soak periods at any particular temperature at the operator's discretion.

Twelve or 24-hour cam cycles are available and the unit has calibrated ranges for four types of thermocouple covering 0 to 1400°C. It has single pole change-over relays suitable for operating electrical contactors and magnetic or motorised valves for gas, air and oil pipes to the burners. When employed with a duplex thermocouple and a separate indicator, complete indicating control is obtained.

Further information: circle 285

Multipurpose vehicle system offers greater utilisation

Boughton Group has introduced a 30 tonne version of its Ampliroll hydraulic handling system. This single unit is designed to perform many functions eliminating the need for the several purpose-built vehicles – such as a machinery carrier, tipper, flat-bed and container handler. It could ensure a near 100 per cent utilisation of both driver and vehicle.

Anything from a portable building to a medical unit can be quickly moved from location to location, plant can be crane hoisted, failed vehicles towed, tracked vehicles transported and fluid container loads of supplies be discharged using the versatile Ampliroll. Additionally the unit can load and unload its own trailer.

Within a three-minute period the hydraulically controlled Ampliroll, directed by one unaided driver from his cab, can pick up from ground level, tip, exchange its loads, or entirely change its bodies. Two large guide rollers located at the rear of the chassis automatically centralise the body when it is being lifted and loaded. Mechanical and hydraulic locks then engage as the load is moved forward.

Further information: circle 286

Ampliroll eliminates need for several purpose-built vehicles.

European community news

Large price rises if MCAs phased out – Hattersley

If monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs) were to be phased out the result would be enormous price increases in the UK. Prices secretary Roy Hattersley told the Oxford Farming Conference on 8 January that the UK could therefore not accept mechanisms or rules for reducing MCAs, until the EEC adopted a realistic policy towards agricultural prices.

Mr Hattersley said the fresh pressure for phasing out MCAs and returning to a unified market came mainly from France, although other countries supported the idea. The UK was not opposed to this in principle and there were ways of harmonising price levels within the EEC, some of which would be welcomed by the UK.

At the present time, however, two possibilities were being canvassed, he said. The first was a process by which everyone moved towards the current common price level – in effect the price levels operated in Denmark. This would result in price reductions in Germany and Benelux but increases in the other community countries. The second, if German prices were to remain unchanged, was a system through which the rest of the community moved up to the German level.

The enormous price increases these proposals would produce in the UK would, in the first case, mean an average rise in EEC national farm prices of over 6 per cent, but of over 28 per cent in the UK.

'The second – harmonising prices at the German level – would move the average EEC price level up by over 19 per cent; but the UK support prices would rise by a staggering 42 per cent. Increases of this nature – in either of the cases I have outlined – can hardly be regarded as, to use the commission's phrase "a rigorous price policy". Certainly we could not agree to such a change taking place over a short period or being unaccompanied by safeguards to alleviate the effect on states, such as the UK, which are grappling with inflation. These measures would be bound to exacerbate rather than relieve the over-production which besets nearly all the major agricultural commodities,' Mr Hattersley said.

The UK strongly supported the commission's view that a rigorous price policy was necessary next year, Mr Hattersley said, and that there should be a general price freeze during the 1979-80 marketing year.

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

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Survey of company law and tax 98

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ECSC grants £6.2m to coal and steel workers

More than 3500 workers in the coal industry, who have lost their jobs as part of the modernisation programme, should benefit from £4.67 million in funds from the European Coal and Steel Community.

For steel workers at Ebbw Vale, Ravenscraig and Rotherham who are affected by changes in manufacturing methods, a total of £1,503,250 has been allocated. This is to help 2480 people, some of whom will be redeployed within the British Steel Corporation.

The other grants are £23,000 for workers affected by the closure of the Spartan works in Birmingham of Spartan Redheugh, and £12,000 for redundancies at Edgar Allen Balfour Steels.

New EEC documents

This list of EEC documents was deposited in the house of commons in the seven days up to 21 December 1978 (commission reference numbers, where appropriate, are given in parentheses). The documents are available for consultation at the European Communities Commission Information Office, 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ.

EEC draft instruments

R/2967/78. Proposals for a council regulation (EEC) fixing the activating prices for table wines for the period 16 December 1978 to 15 December 1979. (COM 559)

R/3289/78. Proposal for a council directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the member states relating to construction products; proposal for a council resolution laying down a list of priority products to be covered by directives implementing council directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the member states relating to construction products. (COM 449)

R/3294/78. Proposal for a council regulation (EEC) amending regulation (EEC) 1883/78 laying down general rules for the financing of interventions by the European agricultural guidance and guarantee fund, guidance section. (COM 651)

R/3312/78. Amendment of the proposal for a council decision adopting a programme of research for Euratom on safety in thermal water reactors. (COM 675)

S/2068/78. Proposal for a council regulation (EEC) on the conclusion of the agreement on fisheries between the government of Spain and the European Economic Community. (COM 643)

Consultative documents

R/3281/78. 1978 report of the Commission of the European Communities for the annual review of the remunerations of officials and other servants. (COM 673)

R/3045/78. Communication from the commission to the council concerning the development of the common fisheries policy. (COM 661)

R/3093/78. Proposal for the transfer of appropriations within section III – commission item 3351 – fusion and plasma physics, including the Jet project. (COM 627)

R/3277/78. Seventh financial report on the European agricultural guidance and guarantee fund, 1977 – guarantee section. (COM 633)

S/2108/78. Commission's opinion concerning Spain's application for accession to the European Economic Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. (COM 630)

The following list was deposited in the house in the seven days to 4 January 1979:

EEC draft instruments

R/3432/78. Proposal for a council directive amending directive 150/74/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the type-approval of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors. (COM(78)682)

R/3446/78. Proposal for a council regulation (EEC) amending regulation (EEC) 222/77 on community transit. (COM(78)381)

R/3447/78. Proposal for a council directive on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the operating space, access to the driving position (entry and exit facilities) and to the doors and windows of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors. (COM(78)678)

R/3454/78. Draft commission decision (ECSC) amending for the third time decision 3002/77/ECSC requiring merchants of iron and steel products to comply with pricing rules. (COM(78)1437)

R/3473/78. Proposal for a council decision amending decision 71/143/EEC setting up machinery for medium-term financial assistance. (COM(78)721)

S/2145/78. Proposal for a council regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of community tariff quotas for certain textile products falling within headings 55.05 and 55.09 and sub-heading ex 58.01 A of the common customs tariff coming from Turkey (1979). (COM(78)674)

S/2029/78. Draft decision of the ACP-EEC council of ministers and proposal for a council regulation (EEC) derogating from the definition of the concept of originating products for products from the Republic of Kenya (fishing flies). (COM(78)638)

S/2100/78. Proposal for a council regulation amending regulation (EEC) 2327/78 laying down certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Spain, for the period 1 October to 31 December 1978. (COM(78)656)

S/2130/78. Proposal for a council regulation partially and temporarily suspending the common customs tariff duty for new potatoes falling within sub-heading 07.01 AII(a) of the common customs tariff originating in Cyprus; proposal for a council regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a community tariff quota for new potatoes falling within sub-heading 07.01 AII(b) of the common customs tariff originating in Cyprus. (COM(78)687)

R/3315/78. Proposal for a council regulation (EEC) extending the period of validity of regulation (EEC) 2862/77 on levies applicable to imports of certain adult bovine animals and beef from Yugoslavia. (COM(78)681)

R/3373/78. Proposal for a council regulation (EEC) amending for the fifth time regulation (EEC) 1876/74 concerning the addition of alcohol to products in the wine sector. (COM(78)684)

Consultative documents

R/2553/78 Add. 1. The European community's generalised tariff preference scheme for 1979. (COM(78)470)

S/1973/78. Commodities: tin – the community's conclusion of the fifth international tin agreement. (COM(78)676)

R/3227/78. Relations with the ACP/OCT: third and fourth European development funds – 1979 financial year – estimate of commitments and disbursements; timetable for calling in contributions; statement of contributions. (COM(78)660)

R/2869/78. Communication on the social aspects of the iron and steel policy. (COM(78)570)

New legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408.

Common agricultural policy

The texts of the following regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 2993/78 extending the period of validity of regulation (EEC) 3328/75 renewing the arrangements for the reduction of import charges on beef and veal products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (*Official Journal*, L357, 21 December 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 3006/78 laying down detailed rules for the application of regulation (EEC) 3328/75 renewing the arrangements for the reduction of import charges on beef and veal products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (*Official Journal* L357, 21 December 1978).

Sugar. Regulation (EEC) 3016/78 laying down certain rules for applying conversion rates in the sugar and isoglucose sectors (*Official Journal* L359, 22 December 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 3042/78 amending article 6 of regulation (EEC) 1358/77 laying down general rules for offsetting storage costs for sugar (*Official Journal* L361, 23 December 1978).

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 3017/78 amending article 1 of regulation (EEC) 1569/77 with regard to certain minimum requirements for the taking over of durum wheat by the intervention agencies (*Official Journal* L359, 22 December 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 3018/78 providing for a derogation from regulation (EEC) 1569/77 with regard to the maximum acceptable percentage of 'mitadiné' grains in durum wheat offered to the Italian intervention agency during the 1978/79 marketing year (*Official Journal* L359, 22 December 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 3021/78 amending for the sixteenth time regulation (EEC) 2042/75 on special detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences for cereals and rice. In article II (2) of regulation (EEC) 2042/75, as regards rice, '50 000 tonnes' is hereby replaced by '15 000 tonnes' (*Official Journal* L359, 22 December 1978).

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 3024/78 laying down detailed rules for the application of regulation (EEC) 2752/78 for the 1978/79 marketing year in respect of olive oil producer organisations (*Official Journal* L359, 22 December 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 3056/78 fixing the community frontier crossing point for imported olive oil (*Official Journal* L361, 23 December 1978).

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 3041/78 fixing for the 1979/80 milk year the guideline figure for the fat content of standardised whole milk imported into Ireland and the United Kingdom (*Official Journal* L361, 23 December 1978).

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 3044/78 amending for the fifth time regulation (EEC) 1876/74 concerning the addition of alcohol to products in the wine sector. In article 4 the date '31 December 1978' should be replaced by '31 December 1979' (*Official Journal* L361, 23 December 1978).

Regulation (EEC) 3065/78 amending regulation (EEC) 816/70 laying down additional provisions for the common organisation of the market in wine (*Official Journal* L366, 28 December 1978).

Soya beans. Regulation (EEC) 3055/78 fixing the average world market price and the indicative yield for soya beans for the 1978/79 marketing year (*Official Journal* L361, 23 December 1978).

UK businessmen going overseas

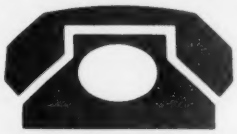
British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade (at the appropriate regional office for firms outside London, and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and south-east England). The department, in co-operation with commercial officers at embassies, high commissions and consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help, where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the commercial officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The Department of Trade would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessmen intending to travel overseas.

OTAR: help for exporters

Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, can give you directly, or through your regional office, up-to-date information on the tariffs and customs regulations of overseas countries, import licensing regulations and restrictions including import quotas; certificate of origin; consular invoices and fees; labelling and marking requirements; foodstuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals, agency legislation, setting up of a subsidiary company and the imports of samples. It also provides information, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on health regulations for livestock, meat, animal products and plants and seeds. In short, OTAR can help on almost all legislation which affects the entry of British goods into overseas countries.

Inquiries which concern the countries of more than one sub-section (excluding inquiries involving only EEC countries) should be made to OTAR's co-ordination sub-section of 01-248 5757 extension 452 or 454.

For information on specific countries, phone the number and extension given below



01-248 5757

extension

Sub-section A
1 Co-ordination of EEC regulations requirements and common customs tariff (CCT), Denmark, France incl. overseas territories, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus

408 Denmark (incl. Faroe Islands and Greenland). EEC legislation on tariff and non-tariff barriers relative to community trade
423 France and French overseas departments, French overseas territories, Comoros
439 Greece (incl. Dodecanese Islands), Turkey, Cyprus

2 Benelux, Dutch overseas territories, Irish Republic, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany

288 Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, St Eustatius, St Martin (Dutch), Saba, Suriname
466 Italy, Irish Republic
467 Federal Republic of Germany

Sub-section B
Efta countries, Spain, Gibraltar, Malta, Israel, Macao

458 Israel, Norway, Gibraltar, Malta
459 Austria, Sweden, Switzerland
460 Portugal, Finland, Iceland, Macao
461 Spain, Canary Islands, Andorra

Sub-section C
1 North America, Bahamas, Bermuda, West Indies

455 Canada
456 USA (incl. Alaska, Caroline Islands, Guam, Hawaii, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Samoa (US), Virgin Islands (US), Wake Island)
7312 Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St Kitts/Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands

2 South and central America

474 Argentina, British Antarctic Territories and Antarctica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Falkland Islands, Haiti, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela
476 Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

Sub-section D
Africa

462 Algeria, Ceuta and Melilla, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Western Sahara
471 Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Jibuti (Djibouti), Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, St Helena and Tristan da Cunha and Ascension Islands, Sao Tome/Principe, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa (with Botswana, Lesotho, SW Africa, Namibia and Swaziland), Zambia, British Indian Ocean Territory
472 Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire
473 The Gambia, Liberia, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone

Sub-section E
Australasia and south-east Asia, Eastern Bloc, China, Mongolia, Yugoslavia

401 New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, W. Samoa, Chatham Islands, Cook Islands, Niue Islands, Tokelau Islands, Philippines
468 Australia, Solomon Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), Nauru, New Hebrides, Papua New Guinea, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, USSR, China, Mongolia, Yugoslavia
469 Brunei, Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Tonga, Gilbert Islands (incl. Ocean Island, Phoenix and Northern Line Islands), Tuvalu, Norfolk Island, Pitcairn Island

Sub-section F
Middle East (Part) and Asia (Part)

420 Afghanistan, Burma, India, Pakistan, Japan, Korea Democratic Peoples Republic, Korea Republic of Taiwan, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen Peoples Democratic Republic
475 Iraq, Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Vietnam Socialist Republic of, Bahrain, Iran, Oman, Qatar, Syria, United Arab Emirates
7062 Bangladesh, Jordan, Maldives, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka

Overseas trade news

S.E. Asia mission 'resounding success' – Smith

'Put south-east Asia on your corporate export strategy map' is the message trade secretary John Smith gave to British business following his recent 10-day trade mission to Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand (see *Trade and Industry*, 12 January, page 69).

Describing the mission as a 'resounding success' at a press conference on his return on 11 January, Mr Smith said the visit had put across the message that the 'UK intends to be back in business in a big way in south-east Asia'.

Although at different levels of development, the three countries visited were looking for an exchange of technology with the UK and for assistance in the form of joint ventures, he added.

Covering a market of about 240 million people and with perhaps the fastest consistent growth in the world – 7 to 8 per cent – the Asean block (Association of South East Asian Nations) 'warrants a major and sustained trade effort by the UK', he said.

Mr Smith said he was pleased that Concorde trials to Singapore were to re-start on 24 January for a six-month period.

Smith: 'back in business in a big way'

Missions go east and west

A trade mission to Venezuela and the United States from 2 to 23 June is being organised by the Engineering Industries Association.

The mission will spend the first two weeks in Caracas and the third in Chicago. Companies specialising in the supply of plant machinery, construction machinery for building and road making, earth-moving equipment, industrial and municipal equipment and equipment for electricity generation, will be welcome on the mission.

Greece and Egypt

The association is also organising a two-week mission to Greece and Cairo from 20 May to 1 June. Athens will be the base for the first week and Cairo the base for the second week.

The association says there are considerable opportunities for UK exporters to take advantage of the growing demand for capital goods, machinery and transport equipment in Greece. Growing concern about the environment has created also a new market for suppliers of pollution control equipment.

Under its 'open door' policy, the association says the Egyptian government has transformed the face of the economy and succeeded in accelerating its development. This expansion has opened up markets in the fields of infrastructure – such as port facilities, telecommunications and transport, public utilities and public housing – and agricultural and textile machinery with its ancillary equipment.

Non-members of the association will be welcome to take part in both these missions, which have British Overseas Trade Board support.

Details are available from Anna Small, Engineering Industries Association, 16 Dartmouth Street, London SW1H 9BL, tel. 01-222 2367.

'T & I' index

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842 or 01-215 5879.

Electronics exhibition at Paris residence

Twenty-nine British companies were represented at an exhibition held at the residence of Sir Nicholas Henderson, Britain's ambassador to France. The companies at the exhibition, which closed yesterday (18 January), included many of the UK's leading manufacturers, such as Pye, EMI, GEC, ITT (STC), Mullard and Plessey.

Sir Nicholas said that France was now a great industrial power with a gross domestic product half as big again as the UK's. Moreover, according to official forecasts, the French economy would grow faster than the economy of France's major industrial partners over the next five years. 'The implications of this for exporters to France are obvious,' said Sir Nicholas.

Pavilion to be organised at engineering fair down under

A British pavilion will again be organised by the British Overseas Trade Board at the Australian international engineering exhibition in Melbourne from 13 to 18 July. The event, Australia's most important engineering exhibition, is staged annually, the venue alternating between Sydney and Melbourne.

British group participation has grown steadily each year since 1970 and a total of 40 British companies exhibited at the 1978 event in Sydney.

Products

Products on show will include machine tools, heavy industrial equipment, pneumatic and hydraulic equipment, automated programmed tools, instrumentation, electronic equipment and controls, materials handling equipment, plus all facets of industrial equipment components and related products.

Contact

Companies wishing to participate in this major engineering show should contact Louise Novell, British Overseas Trade Board, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7204.

Hints to exporters booklets: new editions

Revised editions of the booklets on Algeria, Bolivia, and the People's Republic of the Congo have been issued.

Orders by post

British exporters can order these booklets by post, accompanied by the appropriate remittance, from the Department of Trade, Publications Sales Unit, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU at £1 per copy, plus postage and packing of 1 copy 20p, to 4 copies 30p, 5-7 copies 40p and more than 7 post free.

Copies may also be purchased by personal callers at Export House and at the Offices of the Department of Industry at Newcastle upon Tyne, Cockermouth, Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, Birmingham, Bristol; from the Scottish and Welsh Offices and from the Department of Commerce Belfast.

New chairman for 'Export United' committee in south west

Dr Bill Darlington, former managing director of Stothert and Pitt, of Bath, has been appointed the new chairman of the regional liaison committee for 'Export United'. The 14-strong liaison committee covers Avon, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire and Dorset and consists of representatives of the Trades Union Congress, the Confederation of British Industry, the Bristol chamber of commerce, the British Overseas Trade Board and the Central Office of Information.

Dr Darlington plans a series of visits to south-west companies to meet members of management and staff at all levels. He will also write to more than 100 companies in Avon, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire and Dorset who are taking part in 'Export United', and will follow this up with as many visits as possible. The first approach is being made to firms in the Bristol area.

British industry gains over £20m from aid in November

British industry received over £20 million in November from orders arising from aid grants and loans made to developing countries by the overseas development ministry and administered by the Crown Agents.

The largest contracts for goods accepted for financing in November, including earlier contracts eligible for reimbursement from aid funds were:

Weighing machines for Bangladesh (£240,156) from Avery Export, Smethwick, Warley, west Midlands; pharmaceutical raw materials for Bangladesh (£420,022) from May and Baker, Dagenham; a ferry boat for Belize (£46,245) from Thomas Storey Engineers, London; Caterpillar tractors for Ghana (£566,946) from Unatrac, Windsor; mild steel equal angles for India (£438,796) from GKN (South Wales), Cardiff; well screens for Kenya (£37,472) from Flexonics Division UOP, Northampton; mobile cranes and spares for Mozambique (£460,970) from Coles Cranes, Harefield, Middlesex; a microwave link analyser for Peru (£24,907) from Hewlett Packard, South Queensferry, West Lothian; 15 trucks from Sri Lanka (£95,940) from Leyland Vehicle Exports, London; cultivators for Sri Lanka (£103,402) from Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, Ipswich; tractors for Tanzania (£91,486) from Massey Ferguson, Coventry; agricultural spraying machinery for Zambia (£24,575) from Cooper, Pegler and Co, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

Aid worth £39m for Tanzanian roads

Grant aid of £39 million for a road project in Tanzania has been approved by overseas development minister Judith Hart. This is the largest aid grant Britain has ever given for a road project anywhere in the world, and is a key element in a new aid approach concentrating on southern Tanzania.

British consultants and contractors will be responsible for the construction of the 322 km stretch of road from Songea to Makambako to be upgraded to all-weather gravel standards. This is the main arterial road linking the southern regions of Tanzania with the rest of the country.

The improvements will boost the development of local agricultural services and improve the marketing and transportation of crops as well as resulting in other social and economic benefits such as freer movement of the population and easier transport of locally-extracted minerals.

Other projects

This concentration of British aid on southern Tanzania will involve a number of other projects. In the coast regions of Mtwara and Lindi, a 17-man British team will assist the Tanzanian regional authorities in planning and executing development in the natural resources sector. Six rural health centres will be built in the southernmost regions of the country, and a proposal is under discussion to develop a referral hospital in Mbeya.

Developing countries' trade show for London in July

Britain's second London-based Impo-Expo seminar and exhibition is to be staged next July. More than 50 developing countries are being, invited to take part in three weeks of lectures, discussions, exhibiting and follow-up marketing. The theme will be 'How to sell to the EEC'.

The opening session will be held on 16 July at the London Tara Hotel conference suite. Immediately afterwards delegates will start five days of working sessions in the hotel, covering all aspects of trade with EEC countries.

The next week, beginning 23 July, there will be an exhibition of each country's products and produce at the Wembley Conference Centre. In the final week, up to 3 August, representatives will be occupied visiting prospective customers in the EEC and contacts made at the London show.

The first London Impo-Expo, staged in 1976, resulted in sales of over £25 million by the 42 nations who took part. Although the object of that first show was selling to the United Kingdom, some orders came from other EEC countries. But it was two-way trading with some of the participating countries placing orders in Britain during the exhibition, including a £1.25 million contract for textile machinery from Northern Ireland.

Organisers

London Impo-Expo is being organised by the United Kingdom Trade Agency for Developing Countries, formerly known as the Developing Countries Import Opportunities Office. Its address is as before: 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB.

Telex Tripoli early, embassy advises

Because of difficulties of local communication and normal pressure of work it is not always possible for the British embassy in Tripoli, Libya, to pass on urgent telex massages or arrange for them to be collected from the embassy immediately. Delays of up to three days are not uncommon particularly if the messages are received after 10.00 GMT on Friday and on Saturday.

The British embassy asks that those sending such messages to British businessmen and local offices of British companies in Libya should despatch them at least four days before action is required otherwise inconvenience may be caused.

This is particularly so in cases where a request is made that visitors to Tripoli should be met on arrival and accommodation arranged for them.

It very frequently happens that business visitors and British subjects arriving in Libya to take up employment are stranded at the airport because telexed requests that they should be met have not reached the addressee.

More time to place orders under Yugoslav loan

The last date for placing orders under an Export Credits Guarantee Deparment guaranteed £10 million line of credit to Yugoslavia has been extended to 30 June. The loan was made available by Barclays Bank International to Udruzena Beogradska Banka, Yugoslavia.

The loan is available to help finance capital goods and associated services contracts placed in the UK by Yugoslavian buyers. UK exporters receive 85 per cent of the contract price

Far East mission flies out

At Heathrow airport on 5 January before flying off to the Far East on the London Chamber of Commerce mission are: left to right, David Jenkins [Richard Sizer, Hull], George Rolls [Oil Recovery International, Christchurch] and Dr Paul Northcott, mission leader [W. S. Atkins and Partners, Epsom] – *Trade and Industry*, 12 January, page 69.

from the loan; the remaining 15 per cent is payable from the buyer's own resources. To qualify under the terms of the loan a contract must have a minimum value of £10,000.

Exports for which finance has already been made available from the line of credit include locomotives, mineral processing equipment and rubber compounding equipment.

Exporters interested in this facility should contact Mr D. De Silva of ECGD tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7575 or Mr R. Payne of Barclays Bank International tel. 01-283 8989 ext. 3621.

London chamber to run language courses

Six-day residential language training courses are being offered by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

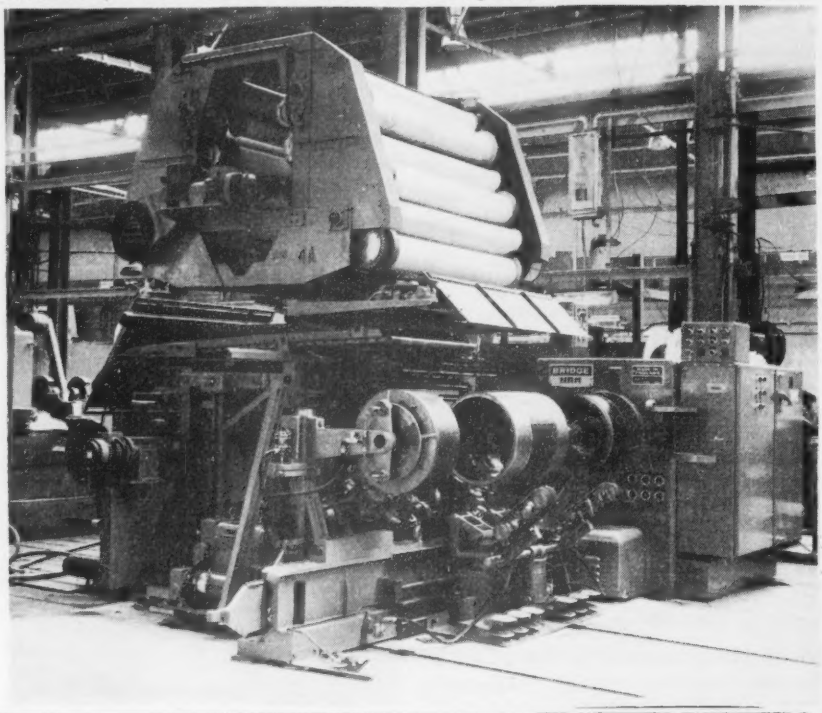
The courses, the chamber says, provide a concentrated living language experience designed to enable a small group of highly motivated business executives to learn and use the basics of a language using a vocabulary of 450 words.

Future dates are: German, 3 to 9 February at the Europa Lodge, Gravesend, Kent; French, 10 to 16 February at the Europa Lodge, Gravesend; Arabic, 17 to 23 March at the Europa Lodge, Gravesend; Spanish, 31 March to 6 April at the Europa Lodge, Gatwick; French, 2 to 8 June at the Europa Lodge, Gatwick; German, 9 to 15 June at the Europa Lodge, North Stifford.

Details can be obtained from Mr J. M. Worsley, tel. 01-248 4444 ext. 334 or 34.

Tyre builders for Bulgaria

One of 10 Farrel Bridge model 59J tyre-building machines for the Georgi Dimitriov factory, Bulgaria. This order forms part of an expansion programme at the Bulgarian factory and follows the successful operation of Farrel Bridge tyre-manufacturing equipment installed four years ago.



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Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade.
Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.

1726: basic prices in force for iron and steel products

As announced in notice to importers 1725 the basic prices applicable to products covered by the surveillance arrangements for protection against dumping or the granting of subsidies by countries which are not members of the European Coal and Steel Community were modified with effect from 15 January 1979. The following prices and descriptions of goods are now therefore applicable:

Basic prices in force for iron and steel products

Tariff heading/Description of product	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
73.01 B(1)	
Hematite pig iron with a content of less than 0.5% phosphorus and 1.0% or more of manganese and:	
a Between 1.0% and 3.0% included silicon	149
b From more than 3.0% to 3.5% included silicon	154
c From more than 3.5% to 4.0% included silicon	158
73.01 B(2)	
Basic steel making pig iron with a content of less than 0.5% phosphorus and 1.0% or less silicon and:	
a Between 0.4% to 2% included manganese	134
b From more than 2.0% to 6.0% included manganese	139
73.01 B(3)	
Special hematite pig iron for the preparation of spheroidal graphite pig iron with a content of less than 0.5% phosphorus and a content of less than 0.1% manganese	153
73.01 C	
High phosphorus foundry pig iron with a content of 0.5% or more phosphorus and a content of:	
a Between 1.0% and 3.0% included silicon	153
b From more than 3.0% to 3.5% included silicon	158
c From more than 3.5% to 4.0% included silicon	161
73.01 D	
Other pig iron (to an analysis not covered by the above headings)	161
73.02 A(1)	
Ferro-manganese with a content of more than 2.0% carbon (high carbon ferro-manganese) and with a content of manganese of:	
a Less than 75%	273
b From 75% to less than 76%	276
c From 76% to less than 77%	280
d From 77% to less than 78%	284
e From 78% to less than 79%	287
f 79% and more	291
ex 73.02 AI	
High carbon ferro-manganese fines (73.02 AI) with granulometry 0 to 10 mm inclusive and manganese content over 65%	232
73.07	
Blooms, billets and slabs:	
73.07 AI	
Blooms and billets:	
1 In mild steel to no standard specification:	
Dimensions:	
a 50 < 60 mm	253
b 60 < 70 mm	245
c 70 < 150 mm	229
d 150 ≤ 200 mm	223
e >200 ≤ 250 mm	217
2 All balanced, rimmed and semi-killed steels with a maximum silicon content of 0.10%:	
Extra over the effective price in category 1 above	12
3 Killed steels, ie steels having a minimum tensile strength of 50 kg/mm² or 490 N/mm²:	
Extra over the effective price in category 1 above	36
4 Killed steels to be analysed in accordance with BS 970, part 1, 1972:	
Extra over the effective price in category 1 above	36
73.07 AI and BI	
5 All steels guaranteed to be suitable for heat-treatment with S + P≤ 0.070%	294

	Extra on the basic price above:
Steels with a boron content	+20
Steels with a lead addition	+31
Steels with a manganese content over 1.50%	+20

Tariff heading/Description of product	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
Resulphurised steels (in addition to the high manganese extra above)	+10
Size extras:	
a < 50 mm	Bar basic price (see 73.10 AII b))
b 50 < 60 mm	+41
c 60 < 70 mm	+36
d 70 < 80 mm	+26
e 80 < 100 mm	+15
f ≥ 100 mm	Basic billet price
73.07 BI	
Slabs:	
With a thickness of more than 50 mm:	
1 In mild steel to no standard specification	221
2 All balanced, rimmed and semi-killed steels with a maximum silicon content of 0.10%	234
3 Killed steels, ie steels having a minimum tensile strength of 50 kg/mm ² or 490 N/mm²	257
73.07 BIa)	
4 Killed steels to be analysed in accordance with BS 970, part 1, 1972	257
5 All steels guaranteed to be suitable for heat-treatment with S + P≥0.070% (see price and extras under subheading 73.07 AI (5)):	
73.07 BIb)	
With a thickness 50 mm and less:	
1 In mild steel to no standard specification	237
2 All balanced, rimmed and semi-killed steels with a maximum silicon content of 0.10%	250
3 Killed steels, ie steels having a maximum tensile strength of 50 kg/mm² or 490 N/mm²	273
4 Killed steels to be analysed in accordance with BS 970, part 1, 1972	273
5 All steels guaranteed to be suitable for heat-treatment with S + P≥0.070% (see price and extras under subheading 73.07 AI (5)):	
73.08 excluding 73.08 AI	
Coils of iron or steel, sheets/plates for re-rolling	

	A as rolled	B pickled
1 For qualities:		
BS 1449 – HR4, HR14, HR15		
Less than 2 mm	258	268
2 mm up to but not including 3 mm	255	265
3 mm and over	253	263
2 For qualities:		
BS 1449 – HR2, HR3, HR34/20K, HR37/23, HR43/25K		
BS 4360 Grades 40A/B, 50A		
Less than 2 mm	267	277
2 mm up to but not including 3 mm	264	274
3 mm and over	262	272
3 For qualities:		
BS 1449 – HR1, HR4K, HR14K, HR15K		
BS 4360 Grade 50B		
BS 1501 – 151		
BS 1501 – 154		
Less than 2 mm	275	286
2 mm up to but not including 3 mm	272	283
3 mm and over	270	281
4 For qualities:		
BS 1449 – HR40/30K, HR43/35K, HR46/40K, HR50/45K, HR50/35K, HR54/35K		
Less than 2 mm	285	295
2 mm up to but not including 3 mm	282	292
3 mm and over	279	290
5 For other qualities:		
Less than 2 mm	308	318
2 mm up to but not including 3 mm	305	315
3 mm and over	303	313
73.10 AI		
Wire rod:		
1 In qualities:		
R10, R12, R15, B15, B18, B20 and K20 (and other equivalent qualities):		
a Rounds from 5.5 mm to 13 mm inclusive		258
b Other sections, all sizes		304
2 In qualities:		
R06 (fine wire), BS 4449, R14 (cold heading) R18CH, R14, R08 (fine wire), K13, K19 (and other equivalent qualities):		
a Rounds from 5.5 mm to 13 mm inclusive		268
b Other sections, all sizes		314
3 Other qualities excluding those in items 4 and 5:		
a Rounds from 5.5 mm to 13 mm inclusive		286
b Other sections, all sizes		332
4 Wire rod for welding electrodes		307

	Basic price without extra
5 High carbon wire rod (C < 0.6% with S + P≤0.07%) guaranteed to be suitable for heat-treatment	357

Tariff heading/Description of product	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
The extras for special analysis are the same as those given for semis under subheadings 73.07 AI and BI (5)	
	Extra
Dimension extras:	
5 mm	+140
5.5 mm	+108
6 mm	+79
6.5 mm	+64
7 mm to under 8 mm	+48
8 mm to under 10 mm	+31
10 mm to under 12 mm	+18
12 mm to under 13 mm	+14
Heat treatment and other treatment, extras:	
Pickling	+27
Pickling and coating	+43
Annealing	+47
AIIa)	
Reinforcing bars for cement or concrete with small indentations, beads, hollows, or reliefs resulting from rolling, whether or not deformed or not deformed after rolling:	
Under 12 mm	252
12 mm to under 20 mm	278
20 mm to under 25 mm	214
Over 25 mm	222
73.10 AIIb)	
Other bars:	
1 In mild steel to no standard specification:	
a Rounds up to 13 mm diameter	281
b Rounds over 13 mm diameter	265
c Square and hexagonal bars	281
d Flats less than 20 mm wide	332
e Flats from 20 mm to under 50 mm wide	285
f Flats 50 mm wide and over	277
2 To BS 4360: grades 40A and 43A; To Lloyds Register: grade A:	
a Rounds up to 13 mm diameter	287
b Rounds over 13 mm diameter	271
c Square and hexagonal bars	287
d Flats less than 20 mm wide	337
e Flats from 20 mm to under 50 mm wide	291
f Flats 50 mm wide and over	283
3 High strength steels ≥50 kg/mm² or 490 N/mm² other than those in items 4 and 5:	
a Rounds up to 13 mm diameter	324
b Rounds over 13 mm diameter	308
c Square and hexagonal bars	324
d Flats less than 20 mm wide	374
e Flats from 20 mm to under 50 mm wide	328
f Flats 50 mm wide and over	320
4 Killed steels to analyses in accordance with BS 970: part I: 1972:	
a Rounds up to 13 mm diameter	353
b Rounds over 13 mm diameter	337
c Square and hexagonal bars	353
d Flats less than 20 mm wide	404
e Flats from 20 mm to under 50 mm wide	357
f Flats 50 mm wide and over	349

	Basic price without extra
5 Steels guaranteed to be suitable for heat-treatment, S + P≤0.070%	347
Extras for special analyses are those given for semis under subheadings 73.07 AI and BI (5)	
Size and treatment extras are the same as those given for bars of alloy structural steels, under subheading 73.15 BVb)2	
73.11 AIa)1	
Shapes and sections, not further worked than hot rolled or extruded, joists and universal beams and columns with a web measurement of less than 80 mm:	
a In mild steel to no standard specification	293
To BS 4360: Grades 40A and 43A; to Lloyds Register: Grade A	299
b All other qualities	342
73.11 AIa)2	
Shapes and sections, not further worked than hot rolled or extruded, joists, universal beams and columns and channels with a web measurement of 80 mm or over:	
a To BS 4360: Grades 40A and 43A; to Lloyds Register: Grade A	277
b All other qualities	326
73.11 AIb)	
Other sections:	
1 In mild steel to no standard specification:	
a Equal angles up to 40 mm × 40 mm	277
b Equal angles over 40 mm × 40 mm	265
c Unequal angles	279
d Tees and other sections	287
2 To BS 4360: Grades 40A and 43A; to Lloyds Register: Grade A:	
a Equal angles up to 40 mm × 40 mm	283
b Equal angles over 40 mm × 40 mm	271
c Unequal angles	285

Tariff heading/Description of product	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
d Tees and other sections	293
3 In other qualities:	
a Equal angles up to 40 mm × 40 mm	320
b Equal angles over 40 mm × 40 mm	308
c Unequal angles	322
d Tees and other sections	330
73.12 All	
Hoop and strip not further worked than hot rolled:	
1 For qualities:	
3S1449 – HS4	

	A as rolled	B pickled
Less than 2 mm	265	275
2 mm up to but not including 3 mm	263	273
3 mm and over	261	271
2 For qualities:		
BS 1449 – HS2, HS3, HS12, HS17, HS22, HS34/20, HS37/23, HS43/25, HS43/28:		
Less than 2 mm	274	285
2 mm up to but not including 3 mm	272	283
3 mm and over	270	280
3 For qualities:		
BS 1449 – HS4K, HS12, HS17, HS22K, HS34/20K:		
Less than 2 mm	283	293
2 mm up to but not including 3 mm	281	291
3 mm and over	278	289
4 a For qualities:		
BS 1449 – HS1, HS37/23K:		
Less than 2 mm	292	302
2 mm up to but not including 3 mm	290	300
3 mm and over	311	321
		Extra
b For steels which are guaranteed suitable for heat-treatment with S + P≤0.070%:		
BS 1449 – HS10, HS40, HS50		
As for 4 a above		+41

	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
5 a For other qualities:	
Less than 2 mm	325
2 mm up to but not including 3 mm	323
3 mm and over	321
	Extra
b For steels which are guaranteed suitable for heat-treatment with S + P≤0.070%:	
BS 1449 – HS60, HS70, HS80, HS95	
As for 5 a above	+41
73.13	
Sheets/plates not further worked than hot-rolled	
73.13 All	
Electrical sheets, other:	
a Sheets with a maximum watt loss of 3 W 6	468
b Sheets with a maximum watt loss of 3 W	456
	Extra
Extras:	
For widths from 500 up to but not including 1000 mm	+23.50
For insulation	+27.50
For cutting into sheets	+20
73.13 Bla)	

	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
Sheets/plates not further worked than hot-rolled:	
1 For qualities:	
BS 1449 – HR14 (unkilled), HR15 (unkilled), HR4 (unkilled)	
BS 4360 – 40A	
And also the following quality in thicknesses from 3 mm to 25 mm inclusive – Lloyds Grade A:	

(Eua tonne)

Width (mm) / Thickness (mm)	600 to under 1100	1100 to 2000	Over 2000
3 to 10	271	266	265
Over 10 to 40	272	263	262
Over 40 to 80	281	274	269
Over 80 to 120	296	284	282
Over 120	303	295	289

2 for qualities

Tariff heading/Description of product	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
BS1449 – HR4 (killed), HR14 (killed), HR15 (killed)	
BS 4360 – Grades 43A, 43B, 43C, 40B, 40C and also the following quality in thicknesses over 25 mm – Lloyds Grade A, Grade B:	

(Eua/tonne)

Width (mm) / Thickness (mm)	600 to under 1100	1100 to 2000	Over 2000
3 to 10	281	276	275
Over 10 to 40	282	272	271
Over 40 to 80	297	284	279
Over 80 to 120	305	294	292
Over 120	313	304	299

3 a for qualities
BS 1449 – HR40/30K, HR43/35K, HR46/40K, HR50/45K. HR50/35K, HR54/35K, BS1501–151, BS4360–50A, Lloyds Grades C, D, AH27

(Eua tonne)

Width (mm) / Thickness (mm)	600 to under 1100	1100 to 2000	Over 2000
3 to 10	297	292	291
over 10 to 40	298	289	288
Over 40 to 80	308	300	295
Over 80 to 120	322	311	309
Over 120	329	321	316

b For steel with guarantee of aptitude for heat treatment with S + P ≤ 0.070%,
Ck10, Ck15, Ck22, Ck35,
Xc10, Xc18, Xc25, Xc35
Price as above under this head +31
4a For qualities
Lloyds Grades DH27, AH32, DH32,
BS 4360 – Grades 40D, 43D, 50B,
BS 1501–161

(Eua/tonne)

Width (mm) / Thickness (mm)	600 to under 1100	1100 to 2000	Over 2000
3 to 10	302	297	296
Over 10 to 40	303	294	293
Over 40 to 80	312	305	300
Over 80 to 120	327	316	313
Over 120	334	326	321

b For steel with guarantee of aptitude for heat ment with S+P ≤ 0.070%, Ck45, Ck55, Xc42, Xc48
Price as above under this heading +31
5a For qualities BS 4360 Grades 40E, 50C,
Lloyds Grades EH27, EH32, AH36, DH36,
BS 1501–211

(Eua/tonne)

Width (mm) / Thickness (mm)	600 to under 1100	1100 to 2000	Over 2000
3 to 10	308	303	302
Over 10 to 40	309	300	299
Over 40 to 80	318	311	306
over 80 to 120	333	321	319
Over 120	340	332	327

b For steel with guarantee of aptitude for heat treatment with S + P≤0.070%, Ck60, Xc55,
Prices as above under this heading +31
6 For other qualities

(Eau/tonne)

Width (mm) / Thickness (mm)	600 to under 1100	1100 to 2000	Over 2000
3 to 10	318	313	312
Over 10 to 40	319	310	309
Over 40 to 80	328	321	316
Over 80 to 120	343	331	329
Over 120	350	341	336

73.13 Bilb)
Sheets/plates, not further worked than cold-rolled, of a thickness greater than 1 mm
1 Supplied in coils
a For commercial qualities: CR4GP (not stabilised) 311
b For qualities: BS 1449 – CR4FF, CR3GP (not (stabilised), CR2GP, CR34/20, CR37/23 322
c For qualities: BS 1449 – CR4GP, CR3GP stabilised), CR3FF (not stabilised), CR1GP 333
d For qualities: BS 1449 – CR4FF, CR3FF (stabilised), CR2FF, CR1FF, sheets/plates for special enamelling, low-perlite structural steels for cold-forming 340 N/mm², 380 N/mm², 420 N/mm², 460 N/mm², 500 N/mm² 342

Tariff heading/Description of product	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
	Extra
For widths from 500 to 999 mm, extra of	+10
For widths from 1000 to 1500 mm, extra of	+7
For widths of 1501 mm and over, extra of	+20
2 Supplies in cut lengths	
a For commercial qualities: BS 1449 – CR4GP (not stabilised)	322
b For qualities: BS 1449 – CR4FF, CR3GP (not stabilised), CR2GP, CR34/20, CR37/23	333
c For qualities: BS 1449 – CR4GP, CR3GP (stabilised), CR3FF (not stabilised), CR1GP	344
d For qualities: BS 1449 – CR4FF, CR3FF (stabilised), CR2FF, CR1FF, sheets/plates for special enamelling, low perlite structural sheets for cold-forming 340 N/mm², 380 N/mm², 420 N/mm², 460 N/mm², 500 N/mm²	354
	Extra
For withs from 500 to 999 mm, extra of	+10
For widths from 1000 to 1500 mm, extra of	+7
For widths of 1501 mm and over, extra of	+20
73.13 Blic)	
Sheets/plates not further worked than cold-rolled, of a thickness equal to or less than 1 mm	
1 Supplied in coils	
a For commercial qualities: BS 1449 – CR4GP (not stabilised)	320
b For qualities: BS 1449 – CR4FF, CR3GP (not stabilised), CR2GP, CR34/20, CR37/23	331
c For qualities: BS 1449 – CR4GP, CR3GP (stabilised), CR3FF (not stabilised), CR1GP	342
d For qualities: BS 1449 – CR4FF, CR3FF (stabilised), CR2FF, CR1FF, sheets/plates for special enamelling, low perlite structural steels for cold-forming 340 N/mm², 380 N/mm², 420 N/mm², 460 N/mm², 500 N/mm²	351
	Extra
For widths from 500 to 999 mm, extra of	+10
For widths from 1000 to 1500 mm, extra of	+7
For widths of 1501 mm and over, extra of	+20
2 Supplies in cut lengths	
a For commercial qualities: BS 1449 – CR4GP (not stabilised)	331
b For qualities: BS 1449 – CR4FF, CR3GP (not stabilised), CR2GP, CR34/20, CR37/23	342
c For qualities: BS 1449 – CR4GP, CR3GP (stabilised), CR3FF (not stabilised), CR1GP	354
d For qualities: BS 1449 – CR4FF, CR3FF (stabilised), CR2FF, CR1FF, sheets/plates for special enamelling, low perlite structural steel for cold-forming 340 N/mm², 380 N/mm², 420 N/mm², 460 N/mm², 500 N/mm²	363
	Extra
For widths from 500 to 999 mm, extra of	+10
For widths from 1000 to 1500 mm, extra of	+7
For widths of 1501 mm and over, extra of	+20

	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid
73.13 BIVc)1	
other sheets electro-zinc coated	
1 Supplied in coils	
a Commercial qualities BS 1449 – CR4	
thickness:	
less than 0.50 mm	433
0.50 < 0.70 mm	400
0.70 < 0.90 mm	376
0.90 < 1.25 mm	364
1.25 mm and over	353
b Other qualities	
Thickness:	
Less than 0.50 mm	464
0.50 < 0.70 mm	431
0.70 < 0.90 mm	407
0.90 < 1.25 mm	394
1.25 mm and over	384
2 Supplied in cut lengths	Extra +15

	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid
73.13 BIVc)2	
Other galvanised sheets supplied in coils	
Coils: qualities: BS 2989 Grades Z1 and Z2	
Thickness:	
Less than 0.5 mm	424
From 0.5 mm up to but not including 0.7 mm	393

Tariff heading/Description of product	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
From 0.7 up to but not including 1.0 mm	373
From 1.0 up to but not including 1.25 mm	358
1.25 mm and over	345
Quality BS 2989 Grade Z5	
Thickness:	
Less than 0.5 mm	476
From 0.5 up to but not including 0.7 mm	445
From 0.7 up to but not including 1.0 mm	424
From 1.0 up to but not including .125 mm	410
1.25 mm and over	397
Other qualities:	
Thickness:	
Less than 0.5 mm	452
From 0.5 up to but not including 0.7 mm	421
From 0.7 up to but not including 1.0 mm	401
From 1.0 up to but not including 1.25 mm	386
1.25 mm and over	373
For cut lengths, an extra of 14 Eua is applicable.	
For corrugated sheet, an extra of 34 Eua is applied to the price for cut lengths	
73.15	
Alloy steels and high carbon steels in the form given in heading Nos. 73.06 to 73.14 inclusive	
A Special carbon steels ⩾ 0.6 C:	
Ib)2 Blooms, billets and slabs	309
The size extras and extras for special analysis are those indicated for semis under subheading 73.07 AI(5)	
Vb)1 Wire rod:	
1 Steel guaranteed to be suitable for heat treatment S and P ⩽ 0.070%	376
Size and treatment extras and extras for special analyses are the same as those given for wire rod under subheading 73.10 AI(5)	
2 Wire rod for tyre bead, all sizes	347
3 Wire rod for pre-stressed concrete	337
4 Other high quality wire rod	295
B Alloy constructional steels:	
These alloy constructional steels are designated by their analysis which must be clearly stated on the import licence and on the invoice	
Ib)2 1 Blooms, billets and slabs in alloy constructional steels:	

	Alloying elements				
Specification	Cr	Mn	Mo	Ni	
41 Cr 4	0.9-1.2	0.5-0.8	—	—	339
16 Mn Cr 5	0.8-1.1	1.0-1.3	—	—	346
42 Cr Mo 4	0.9-1.2	0.5-0.8	0.15-0.3	—	370
15 Cr Ni 6	1.4-1.7	0.4-0.6	—	1.4-1.7	435
31 Ni Cr 14	0.55-0.95	0.4-0.8	—	3.25-3.75	660
20 NCD 2 [1]	0.4-0.65	0.65-0.95	0.15-0.25	0.4-0.7	389
30 Cr Ni Mo 8	1.8-2.2	0.3-0.6	0.3-0.5	1.8-2.2	600
EN 16 [2]	—	1.3-1.8	0.2-0.35	—	370
38 Ni Cr Mo 4 [3]	0.7-1.0	0.5-0.8	0.15-0.25	0.7-1.2	421

The specifications above are German standards with the exception of [1] French standard, [2] British standard, [3] Italian standard.
The price for specifications with a special analysis other than those above may be constructed from the corresponding alloy bar price with the application of the following coefficients: 0.83 for prices ⩽ 500 Uce/tonne, 0.84 for prices > 500 uce/tonne
(See subheading 73.15 BVb)2)

Size extras:	Bar basic price
< 50 mm	
50 to < 60 mm	+41
60 to < 70 mm	+36
70 to < 80 mm	+25
80 to < 100 mm	+15
⩾ 100 mm	Basic billet

2 Spring steel semis:

	Alloying elements				
Specification	Cr	Mn	Va	Si	
56 Si Cr 7	0.2-0.4	0.7-1.1-	—	1.5-1.8	330
46 Si 7	—	0.5-0.8	—	1.5-1.8	326
55 Cr 3	0.6-0.9	0.7-1.0	—	0.15-0.40	335
50 Cr V 4	0.9-1.2	0.7-1.1	0.1-0.2	0.15-0.40	356

Size extras:
The extras for size are the same as those applicable to alloy constructional steels (see above)
3 Bearing steels:
Bearing steels are designated by their analysis which must be clearly stated on the import licence and on the invoice
Ib)2 1 Blooms and billets for bearings:

	Alloying elements					
Specification	C	Mn	S + P	Si	Cr	
100 C 6	0.98-1.10	0.25-0.45	<0.025	0.15-0.30	1.3-1.16	339

Tariff heading/Description of product	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
The price for specifications with a special analysis other than that above may be constructed from the corresponding bar price with the application of the coefficient 0.79 (see subheading 73.15 BVb)2)	
The extras for size are the same as those applicable to alloy constructional steels (see above).	
Heat treatment:	
annealing	48
softening for shearing	40
Stainless steels:	
Stainless steels are designated by analysis which must be clearly stated on the import licence and on the invoice.	
Ib)2 Blooms, billets and slabs:	

	Alloying elements						
AISI	C	S	Cr	Ni	Mo	Ti	
420	0.15	<0.03	13±0.5	–	–	–	691
430	0.12	<0.03	17±0.5	–	–	–	818
431	<0.16	<0.03	16.5±0.5	2±0.25	–	–	883
304	>0.04	<0.05	19±0.5	9±0.5	–	–	1 197
316	>0.04	<0.05	17±0.5	12±0.5	2.3±0.25	–	1 551
321	>0.04	<0.05	18±0.5	10±0.5	–	>5C	1 281

The price for specifications with a special analysis other than those above may be constructed from the corresponding bar price with the application of the following coefficients:
0.825 for the 400 series
0.85 for the 300 series
(see subheading 73.15 B V b) 2)

Size extras:	Bar basic
<50mm	
50 to < 60 mm	+102
60 to < 70 mm	+51
70 to < 80 mm	+41
80 to < 250 mm	Basic
> 250 mm	+41

73.15 BVb)1
1 Stainless steels:
aa) Wire rod – price without extra for rolling, softening, pickling:

	Alloying elements					
AISI	C	S	Cr	Ni	Mo	Ti
420						828
430						982
431	See analysis subheading 73.15					1 060
304	BVb)2					1 351
316	Stainless steel bars					1 751
321						1 446

The price for specifications with a special analysis may be constructed from the corresponding bar price with the application of the coeficient:
0.98 for the series 400,
0.95 for the series 300.
(Subheading 73.15 BVb)2)

	Extra
Size extras:	
⩽ 5.5 mm	+82
6.0 ⩽ 7.0 mm	+56
7.0 ⩽ 8.0 mm	+19
8.0 ⩽ 13.0 mm	Wire rod basic price

	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid
cc)	
II S, Pb and P alloy steel wire rod (free cutting and other):	
A Qualities 9S 20-9 S Mn28 – S 250 – EN IA:	
a Of round sections:	
⩽ 8 mm	330
> 8 mm ⩽ 13 mm	319
b Of square and hexagonal section:	
⩽ 8 mm	359
> 8 mm < 13 mm	349
c Other types of section	382
	Extra
B Qualities: 9S MN – S300 – EN IB: Supplement on top of item A prices of:	+10.50
C Pb structural qualities: E24-2Pb, E26-2Pb, A50-2Pb, A60-2Pb: Supplement on top of item A prices of:	+12.50
D Qualities: 10 S 20, 15 S 20, 22 S 20, 35 S 20, 45 S 20, 60 S 20, EN 32 M, EN 202, EN 7, EN 7 A, EN 8 AM, EN 8 M, EN 8 BM, EN 8 DM, supplement on top of item A prices of:	+31
E Qualities C 10 Pb, C 15 Pb, C 22 Pb, C 35 Pb, C 45 Pb, C 55 Pb, C 60 Pb, or similar supplement on top of item A prices of:	+35

Tariff heading/Description of product	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
Extra for addition of Pb to qualities under items A, B and D	+15

	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid
dd) III. Wire rod in spring qualities	

	Alloying elements				
	Cr	Mn	Va	Si	
56 Si Cr 7	0.2-0.4	0.7-1.1	—	1.5-1.8	402
46 Si 7	—	0.5-0.8	—	1.5-1.8	397
55 Cr 3	0.6-0.9	0.7-1.0	—	0.15-0.40	407
50 Cr V 4	0.9-1.2	0.7-1.1	0.1-0.2	0.15-0.40	433

Size and heat-treatment extras:
The size, annealing and treatment extras are the same as those for constructional steel qualities (see above).
ee) IV Other:
A Alloy steel wire for solid and gaseous flux welding 321
With Mo 386
With Ti 378
B Bearing steels:
Wire rod in bearing steels:

	Alloying elements					
	C	Mn	S + P	Si	Cr	
100 C 6	0.98/1.10	0.25/0.45	0.025	0.15/0.30	1.30/1.60	424

The price for specifications with a special analysis may be constructed from the corresponding bar price with the application of the coefficient 0.90 (see subheading 73.15 BVIb)2)

	Extra
The size extras to be applied for wire rod are similar to those for structural steels (see above).	
Heat-treatments:	
Annealing	+48
Pickling and coating	+43
Pickling	+27

73.15 BVb)1
Wirerod – Alloy constructional steel qualities

	Alloying elements				
Specification	Cr	Mn	Mo	Mi	
41 Cr 4					391
16 Mn Cr 5					400
42 Cr Mo 4					427
15 Cr Ni 6	See analysis under sub-				496
31 Ni Cr 14	heading 73.15 BVb)2				754
20 NCD 2 [1]					449
30 Cr Ni Mo 8					685
EN 16 (Mn–Mo) [2]					427
38 Ni Cr Mo 4 [3]					486

The specifications above are German standards with the exceptions of:
[1] French standard, [2] British standard,
[3] Italian standard.
The price for specifications with a special analysis may be constructed from the corresponding bar price with the application of the coefficient 0.95 (see subheading 73.15 BVb)2).

	Extra
Size extras	
5 mm	+140
5.5 mm	+108
6 mm	+79
6.5 mm	+64
7 to under 8 mm	+48
8 to under 10 mm	+32
10 to under 12 mm	+19
12 to 13 mm	+14
Heat treatment and other extras:	
pickling	+27
pickling and coating	+43
annealing	+47

73.15 BVb)2
aa) Stainless bars
Price without extra for rolling, softening, pickling

	Alloying elements			
AISI	C	S	Cr	
420	0.15	<0.03	13 ±0.5	836
430	0.12	<0.03	17 ±0.5	991
431	<0.16	<0.03	16.5±0.5	1 071
304	>0.04	<0.05	19 ±0.5	1 409
316	>0.04	<0.05	17 ±0.5	1 825
321	>0.04	<0.05	18 ±0.5	1 508

Tariff heading/Description of product				Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
	Alloying elements			
AISI	Ni	Mo	Ti	
420	—	—	—	836
430	—	—	—	991
431	2±0.25	—	—	1 071
304	9±0.5	—	—	1 409
316	12±0.5	2.3±0.25	—	1 825
321	10±0.5	—	≥5 C	1 508

	Extra
Extra for treatment	+99
Extra or reduction for special analyses:	
low carbon C 0.030% and less	+139
titanium	+119
niobium or tantalum	+199
resulphurised steel S > 0.15%	+97
Cr per additional 1% above standard analysis	+15
Ni per additional 1% above standard analysis	+55

	Extra
Mo per additional 1% above standard analysis	+143
Mo per additional 0.5% above standard analysis	+ 71
Size extras:	
rounds:	
< 25 mm	+139
25 < 40 mm	+ 99
40 < 60 mm	+ 59
60 ≤ 150 mm	—
> 150 mm	+ 41
coiled bars:	
> 13 mm	Wire rod basic price
square bars, hexagonal and octagonal bars:	
13.5 < 25 mm	+317
25 < 40 mm	+277
40 < 60 mm	+238
60≤ 150 mm	+179
> 150 mm	+219

Flats (Eua/tonne)

	Thickness (mm)			
Width (mm)	4 < 5	5 < 6	6 < 8	8 <10
< 20		744	671	625
20 < 25		708	640	596
25 < 30	972	611	596	446
30 < 40	777	579	492	402
40 < 50	583	506	402	357
50 < 70	883	666	402	357
70 < 100	750	611	446	402
100 < 150	—	—	—	—

	Thickness (mm)		
width (mm)	10 < 20	20 < 40	40 and over
< 20	500		
20 < 25	476		
25 < 30	402		
30 < 40	372	372	
40 < 50	327	327	
50 < 70	327	298	298
70 < 100	357	357	298
100 < 150	492	357	357

bb) Tool steels

	AISI	Works no.	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty paid
11.0/13.5 Cr 1.4/2.3 C	D 3	2080	1 670
1.1/1.8 Mn 0.85/1.0 C 0.25 Va max.	O 1	2510	1 138
4.0/4.5 Ni	4.25% NCM	2766	1 388
4.75/5.75 Cr	H 11	2343	1 329
1.25/1.75 Mo	H 13	2344	1 428

cc) These prices are for bars of diameter 16 mm to 90 mm

	Basic price without extra
S, Pb and P steel bars (free cutting and other)	
A Qualities 9 S 20 – 9 SMN 18 – S 250 – EN 1A	
a of round section less than or equal to 13 mm	376
b of round section more than 13 mm	303
c of square section and hexagonal section ≤ 13 mm	346
d of square and hexagonal section > 13 mm	318
e flat bars of width:	
< 20 mm	365
20 < 50 mm	315
50 mm and over	306
f other types of section	365

	Extra
B Qualities 9 S MN 36 – S 300 – EN 1B	
Supplement on top of item A prices of C Pb structural qualities: E 24-2 Pb – E 26-2 Pb – A 50-2 Pb, – A 60-2 Pb	+10
Supplement on top of item A prices of D Qualities10 S 20 – 15 S 20 – 22 S 20 – 35 S 20 – 45 S 20 – 60 S 20 EN 32 M – EN 202 – EN 7 – EN 7 A – EN 8 AM – EN 8 M – EN 8 HM – EN 8 DM	+12
Supplement on top of item A price of	+31

dd) Spring steel bars

	Alloying elements				Basic price without extra
	Cr	Mn	Va	Si	
Rounds					
56 Si Cr 7	0.2-0.4	0.7-1.1	—	1.5 -1.8	398
46 Si 7	—	0.5-0.8	—	1.5 -1.8	393
55 Cr 3	0.6-0.9	0.7-1.0	—	0.15-0.40	403
50 Cr V 4	0.9-1.2	0.7-1.1	0.1-0.2	0.15-0.40	428
Flats from:					
46 Si 7 to 61 Si Cr 7					363
55 Cr 3					380
50 Cr V 4					389

	Extra
Size and heat treatment extras: rounds: the extras applicable to rounds (size, annealing, treatments) are the same as those for constructional steels (see above) flats: for spring steel flats of width up to and including 50 mm wide in all thicknesses, the extra applicable is	+10
other sizes	—

73.15 BVb)2

Alloy constructional steel quality bars

	Alloying elements		
Specifications	Cr	Mn	
41 Cr 4	0.9 -1.2	0.5 -0.8	408
16 Mn Cr 5	0.8 -1.1	1.0 -1.3	416
42 Cr Mo 4	0.9 -1.2	0.5 -0.8	446
15 Cr Ni 6	1.4 -1.7	0.4 -0.6	517
31 Ni Cr 14	0.55-0.95	0.4 -0.8	785
20 NCD 2 [1]	0.4 -0.65	0.65-0.95	468
30 Cr Ni Mo 8	1.8 -2.2	0.3 -0.6	714
EN 16 (Mn-Mo) [2]	—	1.3 -1.8	446
38 Ni Cr Mo 4 [3]	0.7 -1.0	0.5 -0.8	507

	Mo	Ni	
41 Cr 4			408
16 Mn Cr 5	—	—	416
42 Cr Mo 4	0.15-0.3	—	446
15 Cr Ni 6	—	1.9 -1.7	517
31 Ni Cr 14	—	3.25-3.75	785
20 NCD 2 [1]	0.15-0.25	0.4 -0.7	468
30 Cr Ni Mo 8	0.3 -0.5	1.8 -2.2	714
EN 16 (Mn-Mo) [2]	0.2 -0.35	—	446
38 Ni Cr Mo 4 [3]	0.15-0.25	0.7 -1.2	507

The specifications above are German standards with the exception of: [1] French standard; [2] British standard; [3] Italian standard.

	Extra
The prices without extras stated above enable the prices without extras to be determined for the different specifications taking into account the following values:	
Ni: 56 EUA/tonne/1%	
Mo: 143 EUA/tonne/1%	
Cr: 15 EUA/tonne/1%	
Va: 222 EUA/tonne/1%	
Mn: 6 EUA/tonne/1%	
For boron-treated steels, there will be a standard extra of 20 EUA/tonne applied to the prices of the specifications without boron.	
For lead-treated steels, there will be a standard extra of 30 EUA/tonne applied to the prices of the specifications without lead.	
Size and heat treatment extras.	
With the exception of coiled bars less than 13 mm, the extras to be applied (size, annealing, treatment extras) are as follows: For coiled bars less than 13 mm, the basic price for wire rod plus the extras for heat treatment of wire rod will be applied.	

	Rounds	Squares
Size extras:		
>230 mm	+60	—
230 > 200 mm	+40	+44
200 > 170 mm	+32	+36
170 > 160 mm	+19	+23
160 > 150 mm	+19	+23
150 > 120 mm	+16	+19
120 > 80 mm	+12	+16
80 > 70 mm	+ 8	+12
70 > 60 mm	+ 4	+ 8
60 > 40 mm	—	+ 4
40 > 30 mm	+ 4	+ 8
30 > 25 mm	+16	+21
25 > 20 mm	+32	+46
20 > 18 mm	+ 55	+ 65
18 > 16 mm	+ 71	+ 84
16 > 14 mm	+ 95	+105
14 > 12 mm	+119	+126

	Hexagonals	Octagonals
100 > 80 mm		+174
80 > 70 mm		+143
70 > 60 mm		+122
60 > 40 mm		+115
40 > 30 mm		+122
30 > 25 mm		+151
25 > 20 mm		+174
20 > 18 mm		+218

73.15 BVb)2 Flats (EUA/tonne)

Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)						
	5 < 6 10 < 12	6 < 7 12 < 15	7 < 8	8 < 10 15 < 20			
12 < 14			375	327			
14 < 16			332	273	244		
16 < 18			296	234	212		
18 < 20		296	262	212	191		
20 < 25	292	256	226	197	168	153	
25 < 30	248	218	191	164	143	125	
30 < 35	262	208	179	161	143	131	109
35 < 40	212	168	157	143	135	117	99
40 < 50	143	139	139	131	125	109	91
50 < 60	143	131	131	123	117	99	88
60 < 70	139	125	121	115	109	91	78
70 < 80		117	109	101	95	82	69
80 < 100		113	103	97	88	75	65
100 < 120				93	91	78	67
120 < 150					95	80	69

Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)					
	20 < 25 40 < 50	25 < 30 30 < 60		30 < 40 60 and over		
12 < 14						
14 < 16						
16 < 18						
18 < 20						
20 < 25						
25 < 30	113					
30 < 35	97	93				
35 < 40	91	88				
40 < 50	82	75	80	93		
50 < 60	75	69	73	88	103	
60 < 70	69	65	65	75	82	103
70 < 80	59	57	63	63	80	97
80 < 100	59	55	55	55	71	82
100 < 120	63	57	57	57	73	86
120 < 150	67	63	63	63	80	93

Heat treatments (extras)	
a as bought condition G (soft annealing)	+40
b as bought condition N (normalising)	+42
c as bought condition BF (heat treatment to produce specified tensile strength)	+42
d as bought condition BC (heat treatment to produce pearlitic or ferritic structure)	+55
e as bought condition B (heat treatment to produce improved workability)	+59

Tariff heading/Description of product	Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
f as bought condition GKZ (heat treatment to produce spheroidal cementite)	+63
g as bought condition V (hardening and tempering)	+91
h stress-free annealing	+40

Bearing steel bars	Basic price without extra

	Alloying elements				
	C	Mn	S and P	Si	Cr
100 C 6	0.98/ 1.10	0.25/ 0.45	0.025	0.15/ 0.30	1.30/ 1.60

428

The price without extras stated above enables the prices without extras for the different specifications to be determined taking into account the alloying values published for structural steel bars (see subheading 73.15 BVb)2).

Size extras	Extra
The size extras to be applied for the bars are the same as those for structural steels (see above). Coiled bars: 13 mm: wire rod basic price	
Heat treatments:	
annealing	+48
softening for shearing	+40

73.15 BVIIa)2

Electrical sheets, other

a Sheets in thicknesses of 0.5 mm and over:	
Sheets with a maximum watt loss of 2W6	485
Sheets with a maximum watt loss of 2W3	505
Sheets with a maximum watt loss of 2W	527
Sheets with a maximum watt loss of 1W7	604
Sheets with a maximum watt loss of 1W5	635
Sheets with a maximum watt loss of 1W3	675
Sheets with a maximum watt loss of 1W25	692
b Sheets 0.35 mm thick:	
Sheet with a maximum watt loss of 1W55	649
Sheets with a maximum watt loss of 1W3	689
Sheets with a maximum watt loss of 1W2	706
Sheets with a maximum watt loss of 1W1	740

	Extra
Extras:	
for widths of 500 up to but not including 1000 mm	+23
for insulation	+28
for cutting to length	+20

	Basic price without extra

73.15 BVIIb)1

Alloy steels

Sheets/plates, hot-rolled only, other than electrical, of thicknesses of 3 mm and over:

1 Weather-resistant steels with tensile strength of 510 N/mm² such as WT St 52-3, Corten, Indaten, Itacor, Arcorax, Coraldur, Resista, Allwesta	316
2 Steels suitable for cold deforming with special aptitude for cold deforming Q St E 260 N, Alform, Normeca, Soldur, Supertenax.	
Limit of elasticity 260 N/mm²	287

	Extra
For any limit of elasticity > 260 N/mm², 10 N/mm² adding on for each section	+2

Size extras for headings 1 and 2

(EUA/tonne)

Thickness (mm)	Width (mm) 600 to under 1100	1100 to 2000	Over 2000 to 3200	Over 3200
3 to under 5	15	10.50	137	—
5 to 10	15	10.50	23	52
Over 10 to 40	30	12	10	18
Over 40 to 80	44	28	23	34
Over 80 to 120	67	52	46	57
Over 120 to 150	82	63	59	69
Over 150	111	86	80	95

Tariff heading/Description of product				Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
3 Alloy steels with high elasticity limit:				
Elasticity limit N/mm²	DIN	AINOR	ASTM, Marque	UNI
365-390	STE 380	E 375	ASTM 572 g 55	Fe e 390 kg
			Aldur 55 OX 520, 522	296
395-425	STE 420	E 420	ATSM 572 g 60	Fe e 420 kg
			Aldur 58 OX 540, 542	326
430-460	STE 460	E 460	ASTM 572 g 65	Fe e 460 kg
			Aldur 45/60	
			Aldur ENi V	367
465-500	STE 500	E 500	Aldur 50/65 OX 600, 602	388
505-550	STE 550	E 550	Aldur 55/68	428
555-620	STE 620	E 620	Aldur 58/72 OX 702, 722	454
650-700	STE 690	E 690	ASTM 514 and 517 OX 800, 802, 822 T1	479

Size extras:

(EUA/tonne)

Thickness (mm)	Width (mm) 600 to under 1100	1100 to 2000	Over 2000 to 3200	Over 3200
3 to under 5	159	141	137	—
5 to under 7	86	67	63	117
7 to under 10	48	28	23	52
Over 10 to 40	30	12	10	18
Over 40 to 80	44	28	23	34
Over 80 to 120	67	52	46	57
Over 120 to 150	82	63	59	69
Over 150	111	86	80	95

4 Other plates of alloy steel

Chemical composition (as an indication)

	Cr	Mn	Mo	Others	
15Mo3, 16 Mo3, 15D3, BS 1501-240		0.4-0.8	0.25-0.35		428
16Mo5, 18MD4, 05, A 302, A204		0.5-1.5	0.4-0.65		490
13CrMo44, 14CrMo3, 14 CrMo45, 15CD4-0.5, BS 1501-620, A387g12, A182g F12	0.3-1.3	0.3-0.8	0.3-0.7		510
10CrMo9-10, 12CrMo9-10, 10CD9-10, BS 1501-622 A387g22, A182gF22	1.4-2.5	0.3-0.7	0.9-1.2		714
12CrMo19-5, Z10CD5, BS 1501-625, A387g5	4.0-6.0	0.3-0.7	0.45-0.65		694
42CrMo4, 42CD4, Bs 708 H 42, EN19C, AISI 4142	0.8-1.3	0.4-1.0	0.1-0.3		490
16MmCr5, 16MC5	0.8-1.3	1.0-1.3			398
20MnCr5, 20MC5	1.0-1.3	1.1-1.4			408
46 Si 7		0.5-0.8		Si 1.5-1.8	367
10Ni14, 14Ni14, 18Ni14, 3, 5Ni285 BS 1501-503, A203gD,E				Ni 3.0-4.0	663

Tariff heading/Description of product		Effective price (basic + extra) cif duty-paid Eua
12Ni19, 5Ni300, A645	Ni 4.5-5.5	816
X8N19, X10Ni9, 9Ni490, BS 1501-509 ASTM353, ASTM553	Ni 7.5-10.0	1 122

Size extras: see 73.15 BVIIb)1 and 3.

5 Hot-rolled stainless or refractory steel plates/sheets

Thickness > 8 mm in all widths, and thicknesses from 3 to 8 mm inclusive in widths > 1800 mm:

AISI	Works no.	
—	4713	1 035
410S-430	4000-4016	1 088
—	4724	1 140
304	4301	1 385
321-304L	4541-4306	1 519
302 B-309	4828	1 796
316	4401	1 864
316 L-316 Ti	4404-4571	1 919
316 Mo Sup.	4436	1 920
316 L Mo Sup.	4435	1 973
310-314	4841	2 488
—	4539	4 531

These prices are for the thickness from 8 to 30 mm. For the other thicknesses in this category, the following extras are applicable.

size extras:	
3 to < 4 mm	+142
4 to < 6 mm	+ 63
6 to < 8 mm	+ 44
≥ 30 mm	+ 23
Width ≥ 2 500 mm	+ 31

For provision of discs, supplement of 30%

Thickness of 3 to 8 mm in widths of ≤ 1 800 mm

AISI	Works no.	Basic price without extra: 5 tonnes and over	< 5 tonnes
—	4713	984	1 035
410 S-430	4000-4016	1 036	1 088
—	4724	1 085	1 140
340	4301	1 318	1 385
304 L-321	4306-4541	1 445	1 519
302 B-309	4828	1 709	1 796
316	4401	1 773	1 864
316 L-316 Ti	4404-4571	1 825	1 919
316 Mo Sup.	4436	1 826	1 920
316 L Mo Sup.	4435	1 877	1 973
310-314	4841	2 365	2 488
—	4539	4 305	4 531

These prices refer to one single quality, format and thickness only.
For provision of discs, a supplement of 30% is applicable

73.15 B VII b 2

bb Cold rolled stainless steel coil less than 3 mm thick and of width equal to or greater than 500 mm (price between brackets includes coating extra

Works no AISI 4016 type 430		
Thickness in mm:		
0.4 to < 0.5	1 303	(1 553)
0.5 to < 0.6	1 211	(1 434)
0.6 to < 0.7	1 161	(1 345)
0.7 to < 0.8	1 122	(1 280)
0.8 to < 1.0	1 083	(1 222)
1.0 to < 1.2	1 065	(1 176)
1.2 to < 1.5	1 046	(1 138)
1.5 to < 2.0	1 026	(1 100)
2.0 to < 3.0	1 007	(1 063)

Works no AISI 4300/4301 type 302/304		
0.4 to < 0.5	1 683	(1 933)
0.5 to < 0.6	1 605	(1 830)
0.6 to < 0.7	1 530	(1 714)
0.7 to < 0.8	1 471	(1 630)
0.8 to < 1.0	1 414	(1 552)
1.0 to < 1.2	1 394	(1 506)
1.2 to < 1.5	1 375	(1 468)
1.5 to < 2.0	1 356	(1 429)
2.0 to < 3.0	1 336	(1 391)

Works no AISI 4541/4306 type 321/304 L		
0.4 to < 0.5	1 840	(2 090)
0.5 to < 0.6	1 740	(1 962)
0.6 to < 0.7	1 660	(1 844)
0.7 to < 0.8	1 601	(1 760)
0.8 to < 1.0	1 543	(1 682)
1.0 to < 1.2	1 525	(1 636)
1.2 to < 1.5	1 505	(1 597)
1.5 to < 2.0	1 486	(1 560)
2.0 to < 3.0	1 467	(1 562)

Works no AISI 4401/4404 /4571 type 316/316L 316 Ti		
0.4 to < 0.5	2 318	(2 568)
0.5 to < 0.6	2 127	(2 349)
0.6 to < 0.7	2 049	(2 232)
0.7 to < 0.8	1 992	(2 149)
0.8 to < 1.0	1 933	(2 072)
1.0 to < 1.2	1 915	(2 027)
1.2 to < 1.5	1 895	(1 988)
1.5 to < 2.0	1 876	(1 949)
2.0 to < 3.0	1 857	(1 910)
Supplement for delivery in cut lengths:	Extra	
Extra for sheets cut to length	+ 59	

Note: 1 European unit of account is equivalent to £0.679

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 388/389.

1727: imports in 1979 of restricted textiles

This notice sets out the licensing arrangements and quota levels for imports into the UK of restricted textiles from 1 January to 31 December 1979.

MFA bilateral agreement countries

The quota levels for each MFA bilateral agreement country are set out in the annex – the categories and descriptions remain as in previous notices to importers (a complete list of product categories was published in notice to importers 1691, *Trade and Industry*, 28 July 1978). These quotas will all be export administered, ie the authorities in the supplying countries will issue export certificates which UK importers should submit, together with a completed form ILB/A, to Import Licensing Branch (Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH) which will issue import licences up to the relevant quota limit.

In addition, traders should note that Hungary has now become a signatory to the Gatt multifibre arrangement (MFA) and has negotiated an agreement with the EEC on trade in textile products (see notice to importers 1723, *Trade and Industry*, 12 January 1979).

Goods no longer subject to restraint

Textile goods from Greece, Turkey and Malta and certain woven trousers from India will not be subject to formal quotas at this stage and thus the restrictions on these textile goods (for full details see notices to importers 1689, 1708, 1711 and 1715) have been removed. Traders are reminded however that restrictions may be re-imposed if circumstances so warrant.

Goods not now subject to restriction will however still be subject to surveillance licensing arrangements, as set out in notices to importers 1694 (textiles – general) and 1709 (textiles – Greece). In this respect the goods in the table (below, left) originating in Greece should be added to the list set out in notice to importers 1709 and the double control system detailed in that notice will apply.

Taiwan

Traders should be aware that the quota levels for 1979 for imports of restricted textiles originating in Taiwan have already been set out in notice to importers 1717 (*Trade and Industry*, 15 December 1978).

State trading countries

Details of the 1979 quotas and the relevant licensing arrangements for the state trading countries which have not entered into MFA bilateral agreements with the EEC, and for non-MFA products from Hungary and Romania, have been set out in notices to importers 1718, 1719 and 1720 (*Trade and Industry*, 5 January 1979).

Handloom and textile handicraft products

Exports of handloom fabrics of the cottage industry, of handmade cottage industry products made up from such handloom fabrics and of traditional folkloric handicraft textile products, are not subject to UK quotas provided that they are certified as such by the appropriate authorities. Importers should obtain from their suppliers a correctly completed handloom certificate issued by the competent authorities in the countries concerned and submit this, together with a completed form ILB/A, to Import Licensing Branch, where each application will be examined before the necessary licence is issued. Import licences issued under these arrangements will be valid for six months (not two months as has previously been the case) and in this respect traders should note that the requirements set out in notice to importers 1693, *Trade and Industry*, 4 August 1978, concerning the opening of letters of credit will now apply to such surveillance handloom import licences.

Non-signatories to the MFA: export-adminstered quotas

The quota levels for imports of woven cotton textiles during the period 1 January to 31 December 1979 for the following countries are:

Country	Quota (m^2)
Gibraltar	404 377
Kuwait	12 269
South Africa	919 825 [1]

[1] South Africa may not export more than 75 per cent of its total quota in garments or made-up articles.

Each of these countries will administer its own quota. Traders wishing to import woven cotton textiles from any of these sources should advise their suppliers to arrange for an export certificate to be issued for each consignment by the appropriate authority in the supplying country. Such certificates will be forwarded by the appropriate authority direct to Import Licensing Branch which will issue import licences within the appropriate quota limits. Traders should not make application to Import Licensing Branch. Import licences will be issued only if an export certificate is received in Import Licensing Branch direct from the government concerned or its agency. Import licences will not be issued if export certificates are incorrectly completed or are unsigned.

Non-signatories to MFA: import-administered quotas

For all other countries whose exports of woven cotton textiles are at present subject to restriction when imported into the UK, country quotas of 10 057 m^2 have been established for the period 1 January to 31 December 1979. These quotas are administered by the UK and traders who wish to import from these countries should submit licence applications on form ILB/A to Import Licensing Branch together with evidence of a firm order (which should be made subject to the eventual issue of an import licence), eg copies of all the documents or letters exchanged with suppliers. No assurance can be given that licences will be issued in response to particular applications. Licences will be valid only for imports originating in a specified country. The countries concerned are:

Afghanistan; Angola; Bahrain; Bermuda; Bhutan; Bolivia; Burma; Chile; Costa Rica; Dominican Republic; Dubai; Ecuador; Honduras; Iraq; Libya; Maldive Islands; Mozambique; Nauru; Nepal; Oman; Panama; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; United Arab Emirates; Venezuela; Yemen (North); Yemen (South).

Conversion factors

The conversion factors remain as set out in notice to importers 1610 (*Trade and Industry*, 22 April 1977).

Imports for re-export

Imports of restricted textiles will not be set off against the quotas if they are re-exported in the same state or after limited processing.

The general import licensing arrangements for restricted textiles re-exported from the UK are set out in notice to importers 1441.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 264/265.

Annex

Country	Cat no	Units	Quota
Argentina	1	tonnes	149
	50	tonnes	230
Brazil	1	tonnes	629
	2	tonnes	2 242
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	415
	4	000 pcs	1 860
	6	000 pcs	215
	9	tonnes	476
	13	000 pcs	500
	20	tonnes	57
	24	000 pcs	48
	25	000 pcs	64
	30B	tonnes	3
	31	000 pcs	99
	39	tonnes	330
Colombia	1	tonnes	638
	2 + 3	tonnes	1 112
Egypt	2	tonnes	1 582
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	316
Hong Kong	1	tonnes	637
	2	tonnes	10 122
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	8 736
	3	tonnes	6 571
of which, not more than	3 (IL)	tonnes	4 302
	4	000 pcs	11 250
	5	000 pcs	11 483
	6[1]	000 pcs	23 717
	7	000 pcs	7 708
	8	000 pcs	21 517
	9	tonnes	958
	10 + 11	000 prs	42 220
	12	000 prs	749
	13	000 pcs	11 380
	14A	000 pcs	811
	14B	000 pcs	739
	15A	000 pcs	230
	15B	000 pcs	1 283
	16	000 pcs	363
	17	000 pcs	1 824
	18	tonnes	971
	19 + 89	000 pcs	5 354

MFA category no./Tariff heading/Description

4/ex 60.04
Knitted or crocheted undergarments, *other than babies' garments*, the following:
T-shirts and light weight fine knit roll, polo or turtle-necked jumpers and pullovers, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres; shirts of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres; undervests and the like of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres

7/ex 60.05 and ex 61.02
Women's, girls' and infants' (*other than babies'*) blouses and shirt-blouses, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair

Country	Cat no.	Units	Quota
	20	tonnes	322
	21	000 pcs	2 945
	22	tonnes	373
of which, not more than	22 (IL)	tonnes	223
	24 + 25	000 pcs	1 569
	26	000 pcs	2 761
	27	000 pcs	1 742
	28	000 pcs	831
	29	000 pcs	631
	30A	000 pcs	1 626
	30B	tonnes	38
	31	000 pcs	1 786
	39	tonnes	475
	61	tonnes	724
	71	tonnes	122
	72	000 pcs	1 933
	73	000 pcs	429
	74	000 pcs	329
	76	tonnes	1 424
	80	tonnes	305
	83[2]	tonnes	1 251
	87	tonnes	468
Hungary	2	tonnes	416
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	379
	3	tonnes	168
	4	000 pcs	315
	5	000 pcs	244
	6	000 pcs	9
	7	000 pcs	42
	8	000 pcs	153
	9	tonnes	46
	12	000 prs	42
	13	000 pcs	262
	15B	000 pcs	35
	16	000 pcs	78
	17	000 pcs	78
	19 + 89	tonnes	42
	20	tonnes	122
	24	000 pcs	52
	25	000 pcs	21
	30A	000 pcs	95
	36	tonnes	22
	39	tonnes	147
	50	tonnes	15
	67	tonnes	27
	69	000 pcs	8
	73	000 pcs	118
	74	000 pcs	16
	76	tonnes	21
	78	tonnes	42
	83	tonnes	99
	91	tonnes	97
	100	tonnes	1 068
	110	tonnes	349
	111	tonnes	9
	117	tonnes	89
India	1	tonnes	5 944
	2	tonnes	26 691
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	2 276
	4	000 pcs	2 200
	7	000 pcs	11 246
	8	000 pcs	8 581
	9	tonnes	2 613
	15B	000 pcs	133
	19	000 pcs	26 303
	20	tonnes	1 029
	26	000 pcs	1 807
	27	000 pcs	1 266
	29	000 pcs	123
	30B	tonnes	167
	39	tonnes	736
Republic of Korea	1	tonnes	1
	2	tonnes	1 161
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	142
	3	tonnes	376
of which, not more than	3 (IL)	tonnes	45
	4	000 pcs	1 705
	5	000 pcs	11 482
	6	000 pcs	1 318
	7	000 pcs	3 172
	8	000 pcs	2 534
	9	tonnes	134
	10	000 prs	92
	11	000 prs	1 177
	12	000 prs	6 543
	14A[3]	000 pcs	939
	14B[4]	000 pcs	587
	15A[3]	000 pcs	365
	15B[4]	000 pcs	1 637
	16	000 pcs	260
	17	000 pcs	1 143
	18	tonnes	45
	19	000 pcs	1 186
	21	000 pcs	2 539
	22	tonnes	1 090
	24	000 pcs	49
	25	000 pcs	181
	27	000 pcs	57
	28	000 pcs	86
	29	000 pcs	172
	30A	000 pcs	51
	30B	tonnes	3
	31	000 pcs	260
	32	tonnes	116
	33	tonnes	260
	35	tonnes	1 348
	37	tonnes	199
	50	tonnes	142
	67	tonnes	588
	70	000 pcs	637
	71	tonnes	32
	73	000 pcs	135
	78[2]	tonnes	148
	83	tonnes	269
	86	000 pcs	138
	91	tonnes	409
	97	tonnes	44
	111	tonnes	2
Macao	4	000 pcs	2 461
	5	000 pcs	1 901
	6	000 pcs	279
	7	000 pcs	1 046
	8	000 pcs	1 428
	13	000 pcs	189
	15A	000 pcs	35
	15B	000 pcs	29
	16	000 pcs	5
	17	000 pcs	401
	18	tonnes	133
	19	tonnes	6
	20	tonnes	3
	21	000 pcs	31
	22	tonnes	144
	24	000 pcs	23
	25	000 pcs	30
	26	000 pcs	89
	27	000 pcs	323
	30A	000 pcs	190
	30B	tonnes	3
	39	tonnes	33
Malaysia	2	tonnes	731
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	117
	3	tonnes	858
of which, not more than	3 (IL)	tonnes	171
	4	000 pcs	658
	5	000 pcs	517
	6	000 pcs	150
	7	000 pcs	123
	8	000 pcs	189
	19	000 pcs	68
	22	tonnes	880
	25	000 pcs	27
Mexico	1	tonnes	86
	2	tonnes	473
Pakistan	1	tonnes	622
	2	tonnes	10 463
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	436
	4	000 pcs	1 981
	5	000 pcs	101
	7	000 pcs	850
	8	000 pcs	1 079
	9	tonnes	297
	24	000 pcs	10
Peru	1[5]	tonnes	0
	2[6]	tonnes	25
	5	000 pcs	117
Philippines	4	000 pcs	1 608
	5	000 pcs	2 112
	6	000 prs	250
	7	000 pcs	489
	11	000 prs	617
	15B	000 pcs	301
	25	000 pcs	23
	26	000 pcs	222
	31	000 pcs	1 502
Romania	1	tonnes	17
	2	tonnes	85
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	70
	3	tonnes	50
	4	000 pcs	2 596
	5	000 pcs	1 047
	6	000 pcs	181
	7	000 pcs	7
	8	000 pcs	665
	12	000 prs	727
	13	000 pcs	1 659
	14B	000 pcs	15
	15A	000 pcs	1
	15B	000 pcs	31
	16	000 pcs	290
	17	000 pcs	174
	20	tonnes	111
	22	tonnes	100
	23	tonnes	94
	25	000 pcs	39
	26	000 pcs	102
	36	tonnes	33
	37	tonnes	155
	41	tonnes	143
	55	tonnes	1 053
	58	tonnes	330
	71	tonnes	4
	77	000 prs	52
	81	tonnes	9
	82	tonnes	52
	104	tonnes	7
	117	tonnes	33
	119	tonnes	25
Sri Lanka	4	000 pcs	267
	5	000 pcs	138
	6	000 pcs	336
	7	000 pcs	629
	8	000 pcs	583
Singapore	2	tonnes	731
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	423
	3	tonnes	265
of which, not more than	3 (IL)	tonnes	30
	4	000 pcs	1 493
	5	000 pcs	1 774
	6	000 pcs	752
	7	000 pcs	1 456
	8	000 pcs	939
	14B	000 pcs	11
	18	000 pcs	248
	21	000 pcs	122
	22	tonnes	368
of which, not more than	22 (IL)	tonnes	303
	24	000 pcs	15
	25	000 pcs	12
	27	000 pcs	74
	28	000 pcs	312
	29	000 pcs	16.9
	30A	000 pcs	124
Thailand	2 + 3	tonnes	1 511
of 2 + 3, not more than	2	tonnes	728
of 2 + 3, not more than	2 (IL) + 3 (IL)	tonnes	640
of 2 (IL) + 3 (IL) not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	204
	4	000 pcs	2 397
	5	000 pcs	2 023
	6	000 pcs	116
	7	000 pcs	193
	8	000 pcs	115
	11	000 prs	487
	22	tonnes	121
Yugoslavia	1	tonnes	126
	2	tonnes	1 041
of which, not more than	2 (IL)	tonnes	134
	3	tonnes	54
	4	000 pcs	363
	5	000 pcs	133
	6	000 pcs	193
	7	000 pcs	25
	8	000 pcs	466
	9	tonnes	38
	12	000 prs	82
	15B	000 pcs	15
	16	000 pcs	159
	18	tonnes	3
	24	000 pcs	27
	25	000 pcs	30
	48	tonnes	62
	52	tonnes	17
	67	tonnes	27
	73	000 pcs	78

[1] Includes a sub-limit of 21 548 000 pairs of trousers. [2] Includes a sub-limit of 383 tonnes of coats and jackets. [3] Also includes all other garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12. [4] For categories 14B and 15B there is an overall sub-limit of 928 000 pcs for raincoats of the overcoat type. [5] Excluding garments of textile fabric of heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12. [6] Other than yarns or fabrics of Tanguis and Pima quality, for which separate quota facilities will be announced. IL = inner limit

1728: surveillance licensing of electronic calculators

Notice to importers 1695, *Trade and Industry*, 4 August 1978, set out the surveillance licensing arrangements for non-textile goods. The bracketed section of the preamble to the annex to that notice should now be regarded as applying also to electronic calculators, and the entry in the annex relating to electronic calculators should be amended to read as follows:

Electronic calculating machines, the following:

ex 84.52

Electronic calculating machines with four operations namely addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, whether or not capable of performing other operations or functions, and having a display or printing capacity of 10 or more digits, originating in any country or territory outside the EEC *other than Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam.*

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 276.

Overseas trade
export services

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Export association for small businesses

A new type of export association has been formed for the small businessman. The association, which will probably be registered as Export Help Line Ltd, is the brainchild of Terry Coulson, proprietor of Eurocom Export Services, but will be run exclusively by the members who must be either manufacturers or merchants.

Objectives

The objectives of the association, Eurocom says, are: to encourage and assist both first time and occasional exporters to expand into world markets; to organise and co-ordinate joint selling ventures; to locate and establish contact with potential overseas buyers and agents; to create and maintain a members library on all aspects of exporting; and to circularise details of all members' products to overseas buying houses, the commercial departments of British embassies and others as will be appropriate to the members.

Panel of experts

A panel of experts has been assembled from banking and international payments, export documentation, freight forwarding, credit insurance, goods insurance and shipping. A professional export manager has also offered his services on a consultancy basis to the association without charge. The advice of the experts will be available without cost to all members.

Further information: circle 287

New ships on UK-Med run

Three new ships will be introduced in March by Bronstroms Cargo's Swedish principals to run a fortnightly service from the UK to the Mediterranean area. The service will begin on 5 March from Bronstroms' container berth at Tilbury.

Each of the three ships, claimed by the company to be the largest on the route, are of 12 200 deadweight tons and can carry nearly 800 trailer equivalent units or a mix of wheeled and containerised cargos.

Ports of call in the Mediterranean will include Piraeus in Greece, Messin in Turkey, Limassol in Cyprus and Beyrouth/Tripoli in north Africa.

Bronstroms claim a transit time of seven days from Tilbury to Piraeus.

In addition to the direct port-to-port service, Bronstoms says that the new service can be used for on-carrying loads to the Middle East and claims a two-week transit time for the London to Baghdad run.

Further information: circle 288

Part of Bronstroms' Tilbury terminal.

Meadows open office in Australia

International freight forwarder Thomas Meadows has opened a new £170,000 freight forwarding complex in Perth, Western Australia.

Meadows, with its associated company Australian Forwarding Agency Pty Ltd has opened an office and warehouse complex at Kewdale, near Perth Airport, to provide handling and storage facilities for airfreight and seafreight cargo.

The new building, which Meadows believes to be the largest international freight forwarding complex at Perth, contains 13 000 sq ft of bonded warehouse space and 2500 sq ft of office accommodation. It features an air cargo unit load device handling system to allow speedy handling of air cargo containers from vehicles to warehouse.

Computerised clearance

Also included is a computerised customs clearance system which links the company to the Bureau of Customs' central computer in Canberra. An advanced communications system provides direct telex lines to the company's overseas and Australian network of offices.

Further information: circle 289

New Merseyside container base starts up

A new container terminal developed by the British Transport Docks Board in conjunction with Irish Sea Ferries at Garston Docks on Merseyside opened this week (15 January).

The terminal, built on the site of former coal shipping berths in North Dock, provides improved facilities to handle the growing number of containers passing through the port.

In the past five years throughput of the original container berths at Stalbridge and North Docks, operated by Irish Sea Ferries and more recently also by Unimar Lines, has increased to 35 000 units.

Work on the site entailed the demolition of the old coal hoists and provision of a concrete surfaced quay area incorporating 800 ft of crane track. The entire terminal is surrounded by security fencing and floodlighting has been provided.

Further information: circle 290

Ace groupage service to Freetown and Douala

African Container Express (Ace) has introduced groupage services to Freetown, Sierra Leone, and Douala, Cameroon in west Africa.

There are two sailings a month to both Freetown and Douala. Cargo can be delivered to either Containerbase, Liverpool, or London (East) international container depot. A Douala service will also operate from Containerbase, Glasgow.

Further information: circle 291

News of export services

If your company has recently introduced a new service for exporters – in, for example, the packing, forwarding, shipping, airfreighting, banking or translation fields – we would be glad to have details, plus a good black and white photograph where appropriate.

Items for inclusion in this feature be addressed to the Editor, Trade and Industry, Eighth Floor, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1.

Advertisers who wish to be associated with this feature should contact Dudley Masters on 01-242 9478.

Overseas trade country data

Argentina

Import tariff reform. On 21 December the Minister of Economy announced proposals to reform the Argentine customs tariff as follows:

1. For the purpose of import duties there will be six categories of products, as follows: food, drinks and tobacco; consumer goods, parts and spares; capital goods, parts, and spares; intermediate goods; raw materials and basic products; products not produced in the country, whatever their classification may be.
2. There will be a maximum tariff established for each of these groups which will be reduced progressively over five years from 1 January 1979.
3. On products where tariffs are lower than those now to be promulgated duty will remain unchanged until tariff on other products in the same class is reduced to same level. The aim is to achieve by the end of the term difference no greater than 30 percentage points between the minimum and the maximum tariff, ie if the minimum is 10 per cent the maximum would be 40 per cent.
4. The Argentine government wishes to stimulate the imports of capital goods, machinery and equipment for the modernisation and expansion of Argentine industry. For one year the present 10 per cent tariff will be abolished for items in this class that are not produced in the country. Other goods will in due course be included within this new regime.
5. Studies would be made of the possibility of further reductions in the requirement for import licences.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Australia

Wood and wood products. The Australian government has announced that the following rates of duty will apply from 21 December 1978:

CCCN no./Commodity	Duty
44.05	
Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm:	
1 As prescribed by by-law	$0.33 per m³
2 Goods, as follows:	Free
(a) ebony (that is to say, *Genus diospyros*);	
(b) goods, cut to size for making boxes or staves;	
(c) hickory;	
(d) mahogany (that is to say, *Khaya ivorensis, Khaya authotheca, Khaya grandifoliola, Khaya senegalensis* and *Khaya nyasica*);	
(e) redwood (that is to say, *Sequoia sempervirens*) and western red cedar (that is to say, *Thuja plicata*);	
(f) teak (that is to say, *Tectona grandis*	
3 Having a cross-sectional area of 450 cm² or greater, not being goods falling within sub-item 44.05.1 or 44.05.2:	
31 Goods, as follows:	Free
(a) Balsam (that is to say, *Abies balsamea*);	
(b) Douglas fir (that is to say, *Pseudotsuga douglasii*);	
(c) hemlock (that is to say, *Tsuga heterophylla*);	
(d) spruce (that is to say, *Picea sitchensis*)	
39 Other	$3.18 per m³
9 Other:	
91 Goods, as follows:	10%
(a) balsam (that is to say, *Abies balsamea*);	
(b) Douglas fir (that is to say, *Pseudotsuga douglasii*);	
(c) hemlock (that is to say, *Tsuga heterophylla*);	
(d) radiata pine (that is to say, *Pinus radiata*) having a cross-sectional area of not less than 112 cm²	
(e) spruce (that is to say, *Picea sitchensis*)	
99 Other	5%
44.07	
Railway or tramway sleepers of wood	5%
44.09	
Hoopwood; split poles; piles, pickets and stakes of wood, pointed but not sawn lengthwise; chipwood; drawn wood; pulpwood in chips or particles; wood shavings of a kind suitable for use in the manufacture of vinegar or for the clarification of liquids; wooden sticks, roughly trimmed but not turned, bent or otherwise worked, suitable for the manufacture of walking-sticks, umbrella handles, tool handles or the like	15%
44.11.1	
Hardboards	30%
44.13	
Wood (including blocks, strips and friezes for parquet or wood block flooring, not assembled), planed, tongued, grooved, rebated, chamfered, V-jointed, centre V-jointed, beaded, centre-beaded or the like, but not further manufactured:	
1 Goods, as follows:	Free
(a) as prescribed by by-law;	
(b) cut to size for making boxes or staves	
2 Dressed all round but not further dressed than squared, not being goods falling within sub-item 44.13.1	15%
9 Other	22.5%
44.14	
Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled but not further prepared, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm; veneer sheets and sheets for plywood, of a thickness not exceeding 5 mm:	
1 Cut to size for making boxes not further prepared than sawn	Free
9 Other	15%
44.15	
Plywood, blockboard, laminboard, battenboard and similar laminated wood products (including veneered panels and sheets); inlaid wood and wood marquetry:	
1 Plywood, including plywood covered with any material:	
11 Exceeding 5.5 mm in thickness and not exceeding 23 mm in thickness, not being plywood having a surface ply of redwood (that is to say, *Sequoia sempervirens*) or western red cedar (that is to say, *Thuja plicata*):	
111 As prescribed by by-law	40%
119 Other	40%, and $0.35 per m² for each mm, or part there of, of thickness in excess of 5.5 mm
19 Other	40%
9 Other	30%
44.16	
Cellular wood panels, whether or not faced with base metal	15%
44.17	
Improved wood, in sheets, blocks or the like	15%
44.18	
Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour or other ligneous waste agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances, in sheets, blocks or the like	30%
44.19	
Wooden beadings and mouldings, including moulded skirting and other moulded boards	22.5%
44.20	
Wooden picture frames, photograph frames, and the like	22.5%
44.21.9	
Other	15%
44.22.9	
Other	15%
44.23.2	
Louvred goods	22.5%
9 Other	15%
44.24	
Household utensils of wood	15%
44.25.1	
Broom, brush and tool handles	22.5%
44.26	
Spools, cops, bobbins, sewing thread reels and the like, of turned wood	15%
44.27.9	
Other	15%
44.28.9	
Other	15%
68.09	
Panels, boards, tiles, blocks and similar goods made of vegetable fibre, of wood fibre, of straw, of wood shavings or of wood waste (including sawdust), agglomerated with cement, with plaster or with any other mineral binding substances	15%

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Jewellery etc. Following consideration of the recommendations made in the Industries Assistance Commission report of its inquiry into the question of protection for the Australian jewellery and precious metal ware industry, the Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs announced on 20 December 1978 that the following rates of duty would apply immediately to imported jewellery and other precious metal ware:

CCCN no./Commodity	Duty
71.02	
Precious and semi-precious stones, unworked, cut or otherwise worked, being stones not mounted, set or strung or being ungraded stones temporarily strung for convenience of transport:	
1 Piezo-electric crystals, cut or otherwise worked	20%
9 Other	Free
71.03	
1 Piezo-electric crystals, cut or otherwise worked	20%
71.06	
Rolled silver, unworked or semi-manufactured	Free
71.12	
Articles of jewellery and parts therefor, of precious metal or rolled precious metal:	
1 Goods, as follows:	25%
(a) brooch pins;	
(b) catches and joints for pins;	
(c) clasps;	
(d) points	
2 Fans and hand screens and frames therefor	21%
9 Other	To and including 19 December 1980 – 34%; From and

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757. In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

CCCN no./Commodity	Duty
	including 20 December 1980 to and including 19 December 1982 – 30%; From and including 20 December 1982 to and including 19 December 1984 – 27.5%; From and including 20 December 1984 – 25%
71.13 Goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares and parts therefor, of precious metal or rolled precious metal, other than goods falling within item 71.12:	
1 Knives, spoons, forks, fish-eaters, butter-knives, ladles and similar kitchen or tableware	25%
9 Other	To and including 19 December 1980 – 34%; From and including 20 December 1980 to and including 19 December 1982 – 30%; From and including 20 December 1982 to and including 19 December 1984 – 27.5% From and including 20 December 1984 – 25%
71.14 Other goods made of precious metal or rolled precious metal	Free
71.15 Goods consisting of, or incorporating, pearls or precious or semi-precious stones (whether natural, synthetic or reconstructed)	To and including 19 December 1980 – 34%; From and including 20 December 1980 to and including 19 December 1982 – 30%; From and including 20 December 1982 to and including 19 December 1984 – 27.5%; From and including 20 December 1984 – 25%
71.16 Imitation jewellery:	
1 Religious medals, as prescribed by by-law	Free
9 Other	To and including 19 December 1980 – 34%; From and including 20 December 1980 to and including 19 December 1982 – 30%; From and including 20 December 1982 to and including 19 December 1984 – 27.5%; From and including 20 December 1984 – 25%

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Sporting equipment. The Australian Industries Assistance Commission has released a draft report of its inquiry into the question whether assistance should be accorded the manufacture in Australia of sporting and recreational equipment.

The draft has been released to give interested parties an opportunity to examine and comment on it before final recommendations are made to the government.

A further public hearing will be heard in the Public Inquiry Room, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600, on Wednesday, 14 February, beginning at 10 am, to consider submissions.

Persons intending to give evidence at the public hearing should inform the commission as soon as possible at PO Box 80, Canberra ACT 2600, to whom an advance copy of submissions should be sent by 8 February.

A copy of the draft report may be obtained on request from the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra ACT 2600. It is hoped that a loan copy will shortly be available from Department of Trade, Room 336, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 1738/76.

Hoists, pulley tackle and winches. The Australian Industries Assistance Commission has released a draft report into its inquiry into the question of providing assistance for the manufacture of these products in Australia. The draft has been released to give interested parties an opportunity to examine and comment on it before final recommendations are made to the government.

A further public hearing will be held in the Public Inquiry Room, Industries Assistance Commission, 16th Floor, 59 Goulbourn Street, Sydney, beginning at 10 am on Monday, 19 February, to consider submissions.

Persons intending to give evidence at the public hearing should inform the commission as soon as possible at the above address to whom a copy of intended submissions should be sent to reach the commission's offices prior to the date fixed for the hearing.

A copy of the draft report may be obtained from the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra ACT 2600.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 421/79.

Engines, tractors, etc. The Australian Industrial Assistance Commission has announced public hearings on the issue of the long-term assistance needs for production of air-cooled, spark ignition engines, not exceeding 7.46 kW, with the exclusion of engines for motor cycles, chain saws, outboard motors and lawnmowers and also assistance for production of rotary cultivators and tractors with a power take-off of less than 15 kW. The hearings, take place as follows:

1 Public inquiry room, Industries Assistance Commission, 12th floor, Marland House, 570 Bourke Street, Melbourne, VIC, on Tuesday 27 February at 10.00 am.
2 Public inquiry room, Industries Assistance Commission, 16th floor, 59 Golbourn Street, Sydney, NSW, on Tuesday 6 March at 2.00 pm.

Firms giving evidence at the hearings should contact the commission immediately, PO Box 80, Canberra ACT 2600. Contacts: engines, A. C. Gainer, tel. Canberra (062) 730415 ext 399; rotary cultivators and tractors, C. Gardner, Canberra tel. (062) 730415 ext. 364.

Evidence may be submitted through firms' agents or through the Australian-British Trade Association, 6th Floor, Dorland House, 18-20 Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, tel. 01-930 2524, who represent UK interests. The association charges a fee for its services, fixed according to the work entailed.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref. CRE 1059/78 1469/78.

Belgium

Electrical equipment suppressors. The *Moniteur Belge* no 202, 19 October 1978, published a decree of 8 June 1978 relating to:
1 Requirement for suppressors in self-activating fluorescent lighting
2 Suppression of radio electrical disturbances produced by portable electrical domestic implements and similar apparatus.

Copies of this decree (in French) are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Ecuador

Duty amendments. Decree 1175 published in Ecuador's *Official Gazette* on 30 October, 1978, has amended the import duty on a number of items falling within the following tariff nos.:

ex. 27.10, 28.03, ex 29.01, ex 29.02, ex 29.03, ex 29.04, ex 29.05, ex 29.11, ex 29.13, ex 29.14, ex 29.15, ex 29.35, ex 38.19, ex 39.01, ex 39.02, ex 39.03, ex 40.05, ex 56.01, ex 56.02, and ex 56.04.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Finland

Tights and stockings. The Finnish Ministry of Finance has extended the minimum import prices (mips) on tights (ex 60.04) and ladies knee-length stockings (ex 60.03) until 31 December. The mips remain unchanged at 1.60 Finnmarks per pair on tights and 1.05 Finnmarks per pair on knee-length stockings.

A new order imposing a mip of 1.20 Finnmarks on semi-manufacured tights was introduced on 1 January to run until 31 December.

In addition, if the import price is lower than the mip, the importer is liable to pay the difference as a surcharge.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 460.

Federal Republic of Germany

Tax law. The *Bundesgesetzblatt* of 2 December, 65, published the law (of 30 November 1978) to amend the income tax, business tax and turnover tax law.

Article 3 increases the rates of the import turnover tax and consequent added value tax

from 12 per cent and 6 per cent to 13 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively. The increase takes effect on 1 July.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 467/466/288.

Japan

Tariff quotas. The tariff quotas for the second half of fiscal year 1978 (1 October 1978 to 31 March 1979) have been announced. Quantities up to the ceilings shown qualify for a lower rate of duty; usually the temporary rate is the tariff. When the ceiling has been reached, the higher rate of duty is levied.

CCCN no./Description	Quota (to 31 March)
04.04	
Natural cheese	11 400 tons
10.04	
Oats	32 000 tons
10.05	
Maize for corn starch	731 800 tons
Maize for corn flakes, popcorn and ethyl alcohol	71 300 tons
Other types of maize	129 800 tons
11.07	
Pea-smoked malt	57 300 tons
Other types of malt	153 200 tons
12.07	
Pyrethrum	500 tons
22.08, 22.09	
Primarily-distilled alcohol for liquor	97 200 tons
23.01	
Pulverised fish and fish meal	70 000 tons
26.01	
Manganese ore	750 000 tons
Tungsten ore	1 700 tons
27.10	
Fuel oil, class A and primarily refined crude oil for agricultural, forestry and fishery uses	1.3 million kilolitres
Other types of fuel oil	3 million kilolitres
33.01	
Steam-distilled mint oil	110 tons
76.01	
Aluminium (unwrought)	220 000 tons

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

Jordan

Second-hand vehicles. The Jordanian authorities have issued a new administrative order banning the import of second-hand passenger cars and buses which are five years old or more, irrespective of the purpose for which they will be used. Previously, only second-hand vehicles for private purposes were banned.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/7062.

Kuwait

Ports of discharge. It is the almost invariable requirement of the Kuwait Oil Company (KOC) that goods be shipped to Mina Al Ahmadi where they can be unloaded by KOC and stored with the minimum of delay.

This requirement is clearly stated in KOC tender documents and purchase orders. UK companies not observing this requirement and consigning goods for KOC to Kuwait's other ports, Shuwaikh and Shuaiba, will be involved in delays and additional expenses since local agents will pass on to the companies concerned the additional costs incurred in freighting the goods by road to KOC's stores.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5221.

Mexico

Tariff amendments. Acuerdos of the Secretaria de Comercio published in the *Diario Oficial* 20 and 22 December 1978 amended the official prices of some goods in the following tariff headings:

25.23; 28.42; 29.14; 29.42; 29.44; 30.01; 30.02; 30.03; 32.08; 33.01; 38.19; 41.06; 53.07; 63.02; 70.21; 84.33; 84.63; 90.28; 97.04; 97.06.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Netherlands

Range eggs. A decree dated 19 October 1978 (Staatsblad 636) published on 28 December 1978 contains regulations regarding certain production methods of eggs (Agricultural quality decree: range eggs). Copies of this decree (in Dutch) are available. It is not proposed to provide an English translation.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Honey. A decree dated 14 November 1978 (Staatsblad 655) published on 27 December 1978 establishes a new honey decree. Copies of this decree (in Dutch) are available and an English translation should be available shortly.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Oman

Agency legislation. Ministerial decision 9/77 implemented the Commercial Agency Law dealing with the registration of importers. With effect from 1 December 1978 the Ministry of Commerce introduced a regulation whereby only registered traders have the authority to import automobiles, machinery, electrical and electronic items.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/120.

South Africa

Customs tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 8 December 1978:

R.2411, CCCN 73.18: The provisions for tubes and pipes, of iron or steel are restated and the rates of duty are amended.

R.2412, CCCN 84.18 and 84.40: The rate of duty on centrifuge washing machines and laundry washing machines (excluding hand operated tumble type), with a dry mass loading capacity not exceeding 7 kg is increased from 3200c each to 25 per cent or 5000c each.

R.2413, CCCN 87.07: The rate of duty on side loading type fork-lift trucks with internal combustion piston engines is reduced from 27 per cent (general) and 20 per cent (preferential) to 17 per cent (general) and 10 per cent (preferential).

Industrial rebates

R.2414, item 312.02 CCCN 65.01 and 65.03: Provision is made for a rebate of duty on:

a hoods of felt (felt excluding furfelt), neither blocked to shape nor with made brims

b hoods of furfelt, not further processed than blocked to shape and with made brims (capelines) for the manufacture of women's and girl's hats.

R.2415, items 304.06 and 306.09 CCCN 29.16 and 29.22:

1 The provision for a rebate of duty on tartaric acid for the manufacture of preparations of vegetables, fruit or other parts of plants, is withdrawn.

2 Provision is made for a rebate of full duty on ammonium carbonate for the manufacture of fumigants.

General rebates

R.2416, item 460.15 CCCN 73.18: The provision for a rebate of duty on tubes and pipes of iron or steel with external cross sectional dimension not exceeding 50 mm, seamless of a kind commonly used for water, steam or gas is withdrawn.

Drawbacks and refunds of customs duty

R.2417, item 520.04 CCCN 36.05: Provision is made for a drawback of the full duty on snaps used in the manufacture of Christmas crackers for export.

The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette* 15 December 1978:

R.2486, CCCN 28.17: The rate of duty on solid sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) is amended from 20 per cent or 1150c per 100 kg less 80 per cent to 20 per cent or 22c per kg less 80 per cent.

R.2487, CCCN 84.62, 87.02, 87.04: The effect of this amendment is that:

a the rate of duty on certain single row radial ball bearings, single self-aligning sealed ball bearing units and single row tapered roller bearings, including cup and cone assemblies is increased. In certain cases the increase in the rate of duty is also applicable to bearings imported as original equipment with unassembled motor vehicles.

b the rate of duty in respect of certain other bearings is amended from 3 per cent (general) and free (preferential) to free (general).

Industrial rebates

R.2488, item 304.03 and 320.10 CCCN 39.07, 71.16, 97.02 and 97.03: The effect of this notice is that the provisions for a rebate of duty on small articles of a value of duty purposes per 100 not exceeding 70c, charms, dolls and toys, for the manufacture of Christmas stockings and Christmas crackers are transferred to item 320.10.

R.2489, item 317.06 CCCN 84.62: The provision for a rebate of duty on single row tapered roller bearings for the manufacture or completion of rear-axle assemblies for motor vehicles is withdrawn.

General rebates

R.2490, item 460.06 CCCN 28.17 is deleted. The provision for a rebate of duty on solid sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) is withdrawn.

R.2419, item 407.05 CCCN 87.02: It is made clear that an importer who enters a motor vehicle under rebate of duty in terms of item 407.05 and who ordered such motor vehicle prior to his notification of transfer to the Republic, must have taken physical delivery of the motor vehicle.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 22 December:

R2549, CCCN 59.17: Specific provision is made for woven textile fabrics (tubular or endless) of a mass per m^2 not exceeding 450 g, of a kind commonly used in paper making or other machinery and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 15 per cent.

R2250, CCCN 67.03: These amendments are consequential to amendments to the nomenclature issued by the Customs Co-operation Council, Brussels.

R2551, CCCN 85.21: Specific provision is made for mounted piezo-electric crystals and the rate of duty on those of quartz is amended from 5 per cent (general) and free (preferential) to 25 per cent or 120c each (general) and 20 per cent or 120c each less 5 per cent (preferential).

Industrial rebates

R2552, item 311.13 CCCN 51.02: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on monofill synthetic fibre materials for the manufacture of tubular or endless woven fabrics of a kind commonly used in machinery.

R2553, items 316.17 and 320.04 CCCN 76.06 and 59.08: Provisions are made for a rebate of the full duty on mounted piezo-electric crystals of quartz, for the manufacture of television sets and television games.

R2554, items 306.04, 306,10, 307,01, 307.08 and 311.02 CCCN 29.00, 39.01: Provision for a rebate of duty on aluminimum stearate and zinc stearate for the manufacture of colours, paints, varnishes and allied products; calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, zinc stearate, cadmium stearate, aluminium stearate and barium stearate for the manufacture of brake fluids; aluminium stearate for the manufacture of artificial resins and plastic materials and cellulose esters and ethers; zinc stearate for the manufacture of rubber products is withdrawn.

Provision is made for a rebate of full duty on black

polyethylene terephthalates in blocks, lumps, powders, granules, flakes and similar bulk forms, for the manufacture of man-made fibres (discontinuous).
R2555, item 306.06, 306.14, 307.01 CCCN 15.07, 15.10, 27.07, 28.40 and 39.02: The effect of this notice is that goods entered under rebate of duty in terms of item 306.06 may now only be used for the manufacture of soap, organic surface-active agents, surface-active preparations and washing preparations; the provision for a rebate of duty on oil or mirbane and linseed oil for the manufacture of soap, detergents and candles is withdrawn; provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on fatty alcohols for the manufacture of fatty alcohol sulphates; soya bean oil, olive oil and hydrocarbon solvents for the manufacture of candles, tapers, night-lights and the like are now provided for under item 306.14; provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on ethylene polymers and copolymers, in plates, sheets, strip, film and foil, not pressure-sensitive, coated with polyvinylidene chloride, for the manufacture of bubble packing material.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Radiators, sails, ammonia. Customs tariff application list no 1/79, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 12 January contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

Sails. Completed and semi-completed, of a mass per m² not exceeding 500 g, tariff heading 62.04.
Radiators, of a kind used in diesel and diesel-electric locomotives, tariff subheading 86.09.30.90.
Ammonia, anhydrous or in aqueous solution, tariff heading 28.16.

British trade organisations are being informed. Any British firms affected wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries are advised to contact their trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representation to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the applications it should address inquiries to CRE 01-215 5274.

Spain

Suspension of duty. The Spanish *State Gazette* 3 January published royal decree 3092, 1 December 1978, of the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism, suspending from 1 January to 31 December inclusive import duties on seed potatoes for the Balearic Islands.
Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 461/458/459/460.

Ferrous alloys. The Spanish *State Gazette* 3 January published royal decree 3090, 1 December 1978, issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Tourism modifying the import duty for ferrous alloys (tariff heading 73.02K) to 9 per cent. It was formerly free of import duty.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 461/458/459/460.

Pumps. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 14 December 1978, published royal decree 2913, 10 November 1978, modifying sub-sections E and F of CCCN 84.10 as follows:

CCCN/Description	Import duty %
84.10	
E. Other pumps, without motors, but including hand driven.	
1. Alternating	16
2. Rotary	
a Screw	13
Others	13
3. Centrifugal	
a Monocellular	13
b Multicellular	13
F. Other motor-driven pumps:	
1. Driven by gas or steam turbines	
a Alternating	16
b Rotary	16
c Centrifugal	
1. Monocellular	16
2. Multicellular	16
2. Driven by internal combustion motors	
a Alternating	23.5
b Rotary	23.5
c Centrifugal	
1. Monocellular	23.5
2. Multicellular	23.5
3. Driven by electric motors	
a Alternating	23.5
b Rotary	23.5
c Centrifugal	
1. Monocellular	23.5
2. Multicellular	23.5
4. Other:	
a Alternating	23.5
b Rotary	23.5
c Centrifugal	
1. Monocellular	23.5
2. Multicellular	23.5

Other sub-sections remain unaltered. Compensation tax 12 per cent and all items liberalised.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 461/458/459/460.

Sweden

Agricultural import levies. The Swedish State Agricultural Board has announced that the agricultural levies for certain items contained in the following headings have been amended:

From 18 December 1978 10.01, 11.01, 11.02.
From 1 January 01.01,01.02, 01.03, 01.04, 01.05, 02.01, 02.02, 02.05, 02.06, 04.01, 04.02, 04.04, 10.05, 10.07, 16.01, 16.02, 21.05, 23.07

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 459.

Tanzania

Import control. The Bank of Tanzania is tightening existing import regulations in order to conserve foreign exchange for essential goods.

The effect is to limit the opening of letters of credit in some cases where a licence has already been issued. In other instances unused licence quotas are being withdrawn and the bank is declining to open letters of credit. Where importers fear this may occur they are seeking sight draft terms.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 472.

United States

Cellulose insulation. The *Federal Register*, 20 December 1978, published a rule proposed by the Consumer Product Safety Commission requiring manufacturers of cellulose insulation to inform installers and consumers of any inflammability hazard caused by improper installation of the product. The rule will apply to all imports after 31 August 1979.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Canned food standard. The *Federal Register*, on 15 December 1978, published a rule proposed by the Food and Drug Administration to establish standards of identity and quality for canned vegetables and standards of identity and fill of container for canned grapefruit juice.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Food labelling. The *Federal Register*, 29 December 1978, published a rule by the Food and Drug Administration establishing a label warning requirement for products prepared from protein hydrosalates or amino acid mixtures that may be used to reduce weight.

A copy of the text is available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Labelling requirements. The *Federal Register*, dated 13 December 1978, published a proposed rule by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, to amend the labelling of hazardous substances under the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. Comments must be received by 12 February.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Thailand

Tariff reductions. The Thai Ministry of Finance has issued notice Sor Kor 8/2521, announcing that, from 24 November 1978, import duties under tariff headings 40.14.6, 44.14, 44.15, 76.16.6, 85.01 a and b and 90.10 were reduced as follows:

		Rate of duty					
		Regular			Reduced to		
		Ad valorem	Specific duty		*Ad valorem*	Specific duty	
Item	Description	per cent	Unit	Rate per unit Baht	per cent	Unit	Rate per unit Baht
40.14	b Rubber for pencil industry	50	—	—	5	—	—
44.14	Wood for use in pencil industry	30	—	—	10	—	—
44.15	Wood for use in pencil industry	60	—	—	10	—	—
76.16	b Rubber case for use in pencil industry	30	—	—	3	—	—
85.01	a Transformer of rating 10 000kva and up or of high side voltage of 66 000 volts and up, including parts thereof	30	—	—	5	—	—
	CSP transformer and those for power house, including parts thereof	30	—	—	15	—	—
	b Electric generator of rating 10 000 KW and up, and inductors of rating 2 500 kva and up, including parts thereof	15	—	—	5	—	—
90.10	Cinematographic film printing machine	30	—	—	10	—	—

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Guide to schemes of selective financial assistance
Published with Trade and Industry 19 January 1979

Government support for industry

Selective investment scheme ☐ Energy conservation scheme ☐ Product and process development scheme ☐ Microprocessor application scheme ☐ Sectoral assistance: clothing, drop forging, electronic components, ferrous foundries, footwear, instrumentation and automation, machine tools, microelectronics, non-ferrous foundries, paper and board, poultrymeat processing, printing machinery, redmeat slaughterhouses, textile machinery, wool textiles

A range of incentives designed to encourage greater efficiency and competitiveness in British industry is provided by the government under various schemes of selective financial assistance. This latest guide [1] outlines the schemes that are authorised under section 8 of the Industry Act 1972, and the Science and Technology Act 1965.

All applications for selective financial assistance are considered against the criteria for assistance to industry [2] notified to parliament on 12 January 1976. The criteria specify that all decisions on assistance to industry should have regard to the objectives of enabling British industry to compete more successfully in meeting the requirements of home and overseas markets, and of raising not merely the level but the return on industrial investment, and that decisions on all cases should be based on an assessment of the prospects of viability.

Selective financial assistance to industry is provided under sections 7 and 8 of the Industry Act for similar purposes (see box). But whereas section 7 [3] assistance is designed to provide and maintain employment in the assisted areas, assistance provided under section 8 is not limited to assisted areas, but must benefit the economy and serve the national interest.

Section 8 powers are, in practice, operated in three ways: first through schemes applying across a broad range of industries such as the selective investment scheme and the energy conservation scheme; second through schemes of aid to specific key sectors of industry, and third, in exceptional cases by using the general section 8 powers to assist individual and significant businesses outside the schemes.

Two selective schemes of general application have been introduced under the Science and Technology Act: the product and process development scheme and the microprocessor application scheme (see below).

In addition, the microelectronics industry is receiving sectoral support under both acts. Other assistance for research and development, including that available through the nine research and development requirements boards, is described in a booklet, 'Assistance for research and development activities in industry', obtainable from the Department of Industry, RTP Division, Room 342, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-211 5882.

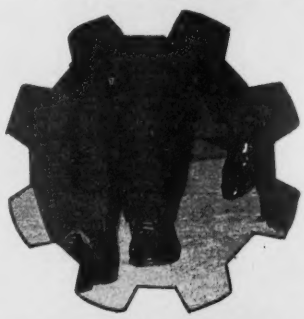
[1] The last guide was published on 7 October 1977.
[2] A copy of the paper setting out the criteria in full is available on request from the Department of Industry, tel. 01-212 3931.
[3] Section 7 and other assistance available in assisted areas is described in a booklet – 'Incentives for industry in the areas for expansion' – which can be obtained from the Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Industry, tel. 01-211 6486, or any of the regional offices of the department, or the Scottish Economic Planning Department or the Welsh Office Industry Department.

Purposes of financial assistance under sections 7 and 8

- to promote the development or modernisation of industry
- to promote the efficiency of an industry
- to create, expand or sustain productive capacity in an industry, or in undertakings in an industry
- to promote the reconstruction, reorganisation or conversion of an industry or of undertakings in an industry
- to encourage the growth of, or the proper distribution of undertakings in, an industry
- to encourage arrangements for ensuring that any contraction of an industry proceeds in an orderly way

Discussing your case

It is important to discuss any case for selective financial assistance with the department's officials before starting on the project for which assistance is sought. Under some schemes, where evidence is required that assistance is necessary before a project can go ahead, the project should obviously not be started before an offer of assistance is made. In other cases, it may be possible to start a project if meaningful discussions have taken place with the department.



Sectoral assistance allocated to the clothing industry amounted to £20 million. The footwear industry's £4.5 million scheme is still open (page 3).

Schemes available across many sectors

Selective investment scheme

The selective investment scheme is a general scheme under which assistance may be provided for major projects in any part of manufacturing industry yielding significant benefits to the economy: projects from the engineering sector will be particularly welcome. A total of £150 million has so far been announced as available under this scheme. The criteria for eligibility are:
1 the company would not have undertaken the project on the basis proposed – in relation to its nature, scale or timing – in the absence of government assistance
2 projects must be commercially viable and must result in a significant improvement in performance
3 projects should normally involve new investment of at least £0.5 million, including working capital and ancillary costs directly associated with the project and
4 projects should be submitted to the Department of Industry by 30 June 1979.
All projects are appraised by the Department of Industry. The amount and terms of assistance will be negotiated individually as the minimum necessary to bring about the additional benefits associated with the project. Assistance will normally be in the form of an interest relief grant; under this concept the applicant may be considered as raising the finance from the private sector with the government making a cash grant to contribute to the interest costs. Other forms of assistance may however be considered.
Companies wishing to apply for assistance under the selective investment scheme or to seek further advice should get in touch with the Industrial Development Unit, Department of Industry, Room 825, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU, tel. 01-211 3539/4360/7082, or their normal sponsoring division/department or regional office. In Scotland they should communicate with the Scottish Economic Planning Department, and in Wales with the Welsh Office Industry Department, whose addresses are on page 4.

Energy conservation scheme

£25 million has been allocated for selective financial assistance to be made available in the form of grants towards the cost of certain types of project, leading to energy savings, in virtually every sector of industry and commerce including the manufacturing industries, agriculture, the distributive trades, the construction industry, banking, insurance and professional services.
Form of assistance: grants of up to:
1 50 per cent of agreed consultancy fees for inspections and appraisals required in submitting an application
2 50 per cent of the agreed cost of employing a consultant to supervise or inspect work carried out after a proposal has been approved
3 25 per cent towards the costs of replacing or modernising inefficient boilers and/or the purchase of ancillary equipment for inefficient boilers
4 25 per cent towards the costs of insulation of premises and negotiable grants towards the costs of replacing inefficient boilers by combined heat and power systems or for replacing/modernising existing combined heat and power systems.
Project size: projects should normally involve approved expenditure of at least £15,000 in the case of boiler replacement, £5,000 for ancillary equipment, £3,000 for insulation of premises and £100,000 for combined heat and power schemes.
Timing: applications must be made by 30 June 1980 and projects must be completed by 30 June 1981.
Inquiries: Department of Industry, Energy Conservation Scheme, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-211 4381/5380.

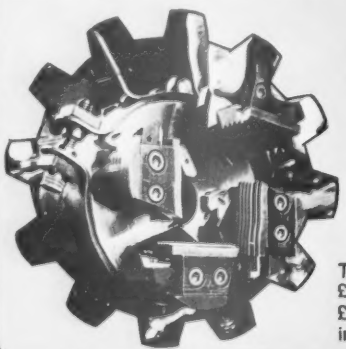
Product and process development scheme

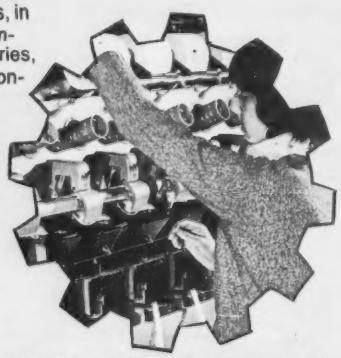
The product and process development scheme is designed to assist manufacturing industry with development costs incurred in bringing new products and processes from the design stage up to the point of commercial production. Projects from any sector of manufacturing industry are eligible for consideration, though the main thrust of the scheme is towards mechanical and electrical engineering. Assistance normally takes the form of a grant of up to 25 per cent of qualifying costs; alternatively a shared cost contract can be entered into under which the government will provide up to 50 per cent of qualifying costs in return for a levy on commercial sales. Support for pre-production orders is also available under the scheme.
The criteria for assistance under the scheme includes:
1 the company must be viable, have the capability to complete the project or programme and to exploit it successfully
2 the project or programme must be likely to be successful and to contribute towards a significant strengthening of the company's capability
3 the project or programme would not go ahead as proposed within a reasonable time scale without assistance and
4 the qualifying costs of the project or programme must not normally be less than £25,000.
Companies wishing to apply or to seek further advice should approach their sponsoring industry division in the Department of Industry or in other government departments; or the nearest regional office of the Department of Industry; in Scotland, the Scottish Economic Planning Department; in Wales, the Welsh Office Industry Department whose addresses are on page 4.

General inquiries may be addressed to the Department of Industry, LA Division, Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 6898/0133.

Microprocessor application scheme

The microprocessor application scheme, to which £55 million has been allocated, is designed to encourage UK industry to apply microprocessor technology to a wide range of its products and processes. Assistance, which is open to all sectors of UK manufacturing industry, is available as follows:
1 industrial awareness and training: the Department of Industry will expand and underwrite selected training courses to alert industry to the potential of microprocessors
2 feasibility studies and consultancy support: a refund of up to £2,000 will be made to companies seeking professional advice on the potential for incorporating microprocessors within their manufacturing processes and end product design
3 microprocessor application support: financial assistance is available for projects involving the application of microprocessors in production processes and end products. Project size at least £10,000.
Intending applicants should contact Department of Industry, LA Division, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 0839/6760 for more information.





The machine tool industry was allocated £30 million and the textile machinery industry £20 million. The £70 million microelectronics industry support programme is still open.

Sectoral industry schemes

£365.5 million has been allocated for financial assistance to 15 industrial sectors (see right). Each sectoral industry scheme is based on an assessment of the particular problems of the industry and the extent to which selective financial assistance may be justified and appropriate. Assistance is usually in the form of grants towards projects involving investment in new product development, new equipment and buildings, and restructuring and rationalisation. Assistance towards consultancy studies is available for smaller firms under most of the schemes. The schemes operate for a specified duration, with a closing date for receipt of applications and a limited period for completion of the project.

As with the other schemes described in this guide, all sectoral assistance is operated selectively; assistance is not automatically available to projects satisfying the eligibility criteria. In assessing applications, the department must be satisfied that the project is consistent with the objectives of the scheme; that the firm itself is viable and has the capability and financial resources to carry out the proposed project; and that the project has good prospects of viability and is consistent with the future demands on the particular sector of industry.

Outlines of the sectoral industry schemes currently open to applications are given below. More information about the conditions of each scheme and application forms are available from the inquiry points shown or from regional offices responsible for the area in which the project will be located. Addresses are given on page 4.

Sectoral assistance

£ million

Sector	Amount allocated
Clothing [1]	20
Drop forging	5
Electronic components [1]	20
Ferrous foundries [1]	80
Footwear	4.5
Instrumentation and automation	10
Machine tools [1]	30
Microelectronics	70 [2]
Non-ferrous foundries [1]	20
Paper and board [1]	23
Poultrymeat processing [1]	5
Printing machinery [1]	15
Redmeat slaughterhouses	20
Textile machinery [1]	20
Wool textiles (stages 1 + 2) [1]	23
	365.5

[1] Now closed to new applications. [2] Includes £54 million allocated under the Science and Technology Act.

Current sectoral industry schemes

Inquiries may be directed to the appropriate regional office of the Department of Industry (Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food in the case of the redmeat slaughterhouse industry scheme) or to the address listed for each scheme.

Drop forging industry scheme

Purpose: to promote the modernisation of production facilities and the improvement of the working environment.
Scope: the scheme is open to those firms engaged in the manufacture of drop-forgings, whose average annual output of drop-forgings over the last three years has not exceeded 5000 tons. For the purposes of this scheme drop-forging is defined as the process of forming heated metal under pressure between closed dies on a mechanical hammer or press.
Form of assistance: grants up to:
1 25 per cent towards the costs of new equipment, plant and machinery
2 20 per cent towards the costs of new buildings or modifications to buildings
3 50 per cent to smaller companies towards the costs of employing consultants to advise on projects for improving productivity and efficiency.
Project size: projects should normally involve approved expenditure of £25,000 or over in the case of investment in plant and machinery; and £50,000 or over for projects involving buildings only or buildings and plant and machinery combined.
Timing: applications must be made by 30 June 1979 and projects must be completed by 31 December 1981.
Inquiries: Department of Industry, Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT, tel. 021-632 4111, or Department of Industry, M Division, Room 424, Ashdown House, Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB, tel. 01-212 0388.

Footwear industry scheme

Purpose: to promote the modernisation of certain production areas and to encourage rationalisation and restructuring in order to improve efficiency and competitiveness.
Scope: the scheme is open to manufacturers of any type of footwear excluding hosiery, and to manufacturers of footwear components whose production is primarily used by the footwear industry.
Form of assistance: grants of up to:
1 25 per cent towards the costs of new machinery and equipment for closing and associated processes
2 50 per cent to small and medium-size companies towards the costs of employing consultants to advise on projects for improving productivity and efficiency.
Interest relief grants or, exceptionally, loans at concessionary rates towards the costs of projects involving restructuring and rationalisation.
Project size: rationalisation/restructuring projects should normally involve approved expenditure of at least £10,000. There is no minimum project size for other parts of the scheme.
Timing: applications must be made by 31 March 1980 and projects must be completed by 31 March 1981.
Inquiries: Department of Industry, CT Division 2b, Room 617, Ashdown House, Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB, tel. 01-212 0303.

Redmeat slaughterhouse industry scheme see next page

Instrumentation and automation industry scheme

Purpose: to encourage additional new investment in modern production facilities.
Scope: the scheme is open to firms engaged in the manufacture of industrial and electronic instruments for analysis; measurement or scientific instruments for research or industrial use; electro-medical equipment; automatic gauging and testing instruments used in manufacturing industry; automation systems. Specifically excluded are projects relating to the manufacturing of items of a domestic consumer nature, such as binoculars, telescopes, watches and clocks, etc; numerically controlled systems, engineers' small gauges and tools, and surgical instruments.
Form of assistance: grants of up to:
1 20 per cent towards the costs of new plant and machinery
2 15 per cent towards the costs of new buildings or modifications to buildings.
Project size: projects should normally involve approved expenditure of at least £50,000 in the case of investment in plant and equipment and £100,000 in the case of investment in buildings or a combined project with both plant and buildings.
Timing: applications must be made by 30 April 1979 and projects must be completed by 31 October 1980.
Inquiries: Department of Industry, LA Division, Room 312, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 0030.

Microelectronics industry support programme

Purpose: to promote investment in the manufacture of microelectronic components and to encourage research and development of both products and processes.
Scope: the programme will support firms engaged in the manufacture of microelectronic components and also those firms supplying specialised equipment, materials or services to the microelectronics industry. Evidence is required that the project represents an identifiable increment to the applicant's forward development programme and that it would not take place without government support, or would not be undertaken on the projected scale or timing.
Form of assistance
1 Research and development:
grants of up to 25 per cent
cost-shared contracts of up to 50 per cent recoverable by a levy where appropriate
pre-production orders for development of processing equipment for the microelectronics industry
2 Production facilities:
grants of up to 25 per cent for investment in production plant, equipment and buildings.
Project size: projects should normally involve approved expenditure of at least £10,000 for research or developments, or £25,000 for capital investment.
Timing: applications must be made in time for projects to be completed by 31 March 1984.
Inquiries: Department of Industry, Computers, Systems and Electronics Division, Room 211, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 6386.

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Redmeat slaughterhouse industry scheme

Purpose: to promote the modernisation, restructuring and rationalisation of facilities particularly to raise hygiene standards and improve working conditions.
Scope: the scheme is open to businesses (including local authorities) which operate facilities where the slaughtering and processing of redmeat is carried out.
Form of assistance: grants of up to:
1 either 15 per cent or 20 per cent towards the costs of fixed plant, equipment and buildings (the level of grant depends on whether EEC assistance is also being received)
2 50 per cent to smaller companies towards the costs of employing consultants to advise on projects for improving slaughtering facilities.
Interest relief grants to smaller companies towards the costs of projects involving restructuring and rationalisation.
Project size: projects should normally involve approved expenditure of at least £5,000.
Timing: applications must be made by 30 November 1980 and projects must be completed by 30 November 1982.

Inquiries: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Sheep and Livestock Subsidies Division, Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HH, tel. 01-839 7711.

Use of general section 8 powers

In exceptional cases, assistance may be made available under section 8 for rescue purposes or in other circumstances not covered by any sectoral or other investment scheme. All such applications will be examined against the statutory requirement that the assistance should be of benefit to the economy and in the national interest. This national interest requirement is stringent and means that the business concerned must play a highly significant role in an important sector of the economy. A test would be whether the loss of the business concerned would leave a serious gap in the sector of industry. Such cases will obviously be rare.
A prime consideration in the appraisal of applications is whether the business assisted can within a reasonable period achieve and maintain viability on the basis of once-for-all assistance. Appraisals will take into account all relevant economic, industrial and social factors.

Regional contact points

England

North
Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Cleveland, Durham and Cumbria (except the employment office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands)
Department of Industry, Stanegate House, The Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1YN, tel. 0632 24722
For redmeat slaughterhouse scheme only
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Government Buildings, Kenton Bar, Newcastle upon Tyne, tel. 0632 869811

North West
Cheshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, the High Peak District of Derbyshire and that part of Cumbria in the employment office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands
Department of Industry, Sunley Buildings, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA, tel. 061-236 2171
For redmeat slaughterhouse scheme only
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Government Buildings, Lawnswood, Leeds, tel. 0532 674411

Yorkshire and Humberside
North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and Humberside
Department of Industry, Priestley House, Park Row, Leeds LS1 5LF, tel. 0532 443171
For redmeat slaughterhouse scheme only
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Government Buildings, Lawnswood, Leeds, tel. 0532 674411

West Midlands
Salop, Staffordshire, West Midlands Metropolitan County, Hereford and Worcester, Warwickshire
Department of Industry, Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT, tel. 021-632 4111
For redmeat slaughterhouse scheme only
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Woodthorne, Wolverhampton, tel. 0902 754190

East Midlands
Derbyshire (except the High Peak District), Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire
Department of Industry, Severns House, 20 Middle Pavement, Nottingham NG1 7DW, tel. 0602 56181
For redmeat slaughterhouse scheme only
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Government Buildings, Chalfont Drive, Nottingham, tel. 0602 292251

South West
Gloucestershire, Avon, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Isles of Scilly
Department of Industry, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB, tel. 0272 291071
For redmeat slaughterhouse scheme only
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Government Buildings, Burghill Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, tel. 0272 500000

East
Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire
Department of Industry, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH, tel. 01-603 2070
For redmeat slaughterhouse scheme only
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge, tel. 0223 58911 and Government Buildings, Coley Park, Reading, tel. 0734 581222

London and South East
Greater London, Kent, Surrey, East and West Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight
Department of Industry, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH, tel. 01-603 2060
For redmeat slaughterhouse scheme only
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Sheep and Livestock Subsidies Division, Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2HH, tel. 01-839 7711

Wales

Comprising the whole of Wales
Welsh Office Industry Department, Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL, tel. 0222 62131
For redmeat slaughterhouse scheme only
The Welsh Department, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, tel. 0970 3162

Scotland

Comprising the whole of Scotland
Scottish Economic Planning Department, Alhambra House, 45 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 6AT, tel. 041-248 2855
For redmeat slaughterhouse scheme only
Department of Agriculture for Scotland, Livestock Products Division; Chesser House, 500 Gorgie Road, Edinburgh EH11 3AW, tel. 031-443 4020

Northern Ireland

Department of Commerce, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX, tel. 0232 34488

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators [2]

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers [1]	of which: Retailers [1]	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1975 prices		at 1975 prices			at 1975 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1977	1975	£ million	£ million			£ million 34,469	20,261	4,540	3,181	£ million		
1973	103.4	65 497	21 609	3 504	4 674	2 983	1 336	432	624	−999	−2 383	1 384
1974	101.5	64 070	21 164	3 822	4 605	1 462	1 288	361	−180	−3 591	−5 235	1 644
1975	100.0	63 192	20 817	3 522	3 841	−1 925	−1 221	−249	−100	−1 855	−3 236	1 381
1976	102.9	63 320	20 489	3 345	3 926	261	316	131	13	−1 137	−3 589	2 452
1977	104.9	62 732	19 738	3 573	4 325	1 051	442	266	29	406	−1 709	2 115
1978										109	−1 104	1 213
1976 2nd qtr	102.7	15 785	5 137	828	972	−17	−29	−10	−67	−315	−949	634
3rd qtr	103.3	15 884	5 168	849	1 005	189	99	81	46	−417	−1 132	715
4th qtr	104.0	15 927	4 997	856	1 014	214	260	17	27	−326	−958	632
1977 1st qtr	103.8	15 619	4 794	851	1 030	442	235	82	117	−480	−973	493
2nd qtr	104.8	15 495	5 025	879	1 044	354	97	179	4	−280	−762	482
3rd qtr	105.0	15 777	4 965	910	1 103	6	−6	−80	−59	575	31	544
4th qtr	105.9	15 841	4 954	932	1 149	249	116	85	−33	591	−5	596
1978 1st qtr	106.1	16 311	5 030	920	1 169	460	38	81	62	−406	−635	229
2nd qtr	108.0	16 370	5 056	960	1 180	432	272	−62	128	133	−175	308
3rd qtr	108.9	16 810	5 029	968	1 159	434	162	38	54	−18	−334	316
4th qtr										400	40	360
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs.	+2.3	+3.2	+1.0	+4.1	+0.9							
on a year earlier	+3.4	+6.1	+1.0	+7.8	+8.9							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and earnings					Labour (UK)				Visible trade (volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales	Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count		Export	Import
	at 1975 prices		at 1971 prices	monthly averages	(not seasonally adjusted)				(old series)	thousands		thousands		On a balance of payment basis: at 1975 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1975	1975	1971 16,296	thousands	Jan. 1974		1975	1975	Jan. 1970	thousands		thousands		1975 19,463	1975 22,699
1973	109.5	108.4	110.3	137.1	93.5	9.1	55.8	66.6	152.1	611.0	2.6	307.0		97.8	108.7
1974	105.1	106.5	109.0	102.8	108.5	16.0	86.3	81.9	179.1	599.7[1]	2.6[1]	302.7[1]		104.3	109.7
1975	100.0	100.0	106.7	97.2	134.8	24.2	100.0	100.0	226.6	929.0	3.9	150.0[1]		100.0	100.0
1976	102.0	101.4	106.5	104.7	157.1	16.5	127.0	117.3	261.9	1 269.8[1]	5.4[1]	120.4[1]		109.8	105.7
1977	105.8	102.9	103.6	107.1	182.0	15.8	145.6	140.6	288.5	1 378.1	5.8	155.6[1]		118.9	107.1
1978			109.0 p		197.1	8.3	144.6 p	153.3 p						123.3	113.9
1977 1st qtr	105.5	103.9	103.3	104	174.1	16.5	144.8	133.0	280.0	1 329.5	5.6	..		115.8	109.4
2nd qtr	105.6	102.5	102.5	103	181.9	17.4	148.8	139.6	285.3	1 340.6	5.6	157.7		118.0	109.6
3rd qtr	106.2	103.1	104.3	112	184.7	16.5	146.5	143.8	288.3	1 414.6	5.9	151.9		124.4	106.6
4th qtr	105.8	102.0	104.4	110	187.4	13.1	142.2	145.8	300.4	1 427.8	6.0	160.1		117.6	102.7
1978 1st qtr	107.1	102.5	106.3	129	190.6	9.5	140.2	149.2	310.8	1 409.4	5.9	187.7		119.5	114.1
2nd qtr	111.2	105.1	108.0	130	195.8	7.7	146.3	151.8	329.0	1 372.7	5.7	210.3		122.0	110.3
3rd qtr	111.0	105.2	110.8	132	199.2	7.8	144.9	154.8	334.6	1 380.5 p	5.8	213.0		125.3	116.1
4th qtr			111.0 p		202.6	8.1	147.0 p	157.3 p		1 339.7 p	5.6	230.3		126.2	115.1
1978 Jan	106.8	102.3	104.9	125	189.5	9.9	139.4	148.3	306.3	1 419.2	5.9	180.3		111.2	114.4
Feb	107.4	102.2	106.8	120	190.6	9.5	139.1	149.2	311.2	1 409.0	5.9	187.0		127.0	111.1
Mar	107.1	102.9	107.0	142	191.8	9.1	142.0	150.0	314.8	1 400.0	5.9	195.8		120.4	116.7
Apr	111.5	105.7	106.7	132	194.6	7.9	145.1	150.9	325.7	1 387.1	5.8	203.7		125.6	104.4
May	110.2	103.8	108.4	124	195.7	7.7	146.8	151.9	327.2	1 366.4	5.7	209.9		119.0	114.7
Jun	111.8	105.9	108.7	133	197.2	7.4	147.0	152.7	334.0	1 364.7	5.7	217.4		121.4	111.8
Jul	111.3	105.3	111.4	108	198.1	7.8	145.8	153.8	332.7	1 371.4	5.7	211.0		126.3	116.1
Aug	111.4	105.6	111.8	146	199.4	8.0	144.2	154.8	333.2	1 392.1	5.8	209.3		124.4	111.3
Sep	110.4	104.5	109.5	144	200.2	7.8	144.8	155.7	338.0	1 378.3	5.8	218.7		125.1	120.8
Oct	109.3 p	103.3 p	109.6	131	201.1	7.8	145.7	156.6	344. p	1 359.6	5.7	228.4		127.4	111.9
Nov			109.9	117	202.5	8.1	147.3 p	157.1 p		1 338.8	5.6	231.3		124.6	120.3
Dec			113 p		204.2	8.4	148.0 p	158.3 p		1 320.7 p	5.5	231.2		126.7	113.0
% change latest 3 months															
on prev. 3 months	−0.7	−0.5	+0.2	+1.3	+1.7		+1.4	+1.7	+2.2	−3.0		+8.1		+½	−1
on a year earlier	+4.0	+1.8	+6.3	+18.4	+8.1		+3.4	+7.9	+16.1	−6.2		+43.8		+7½	+12

p Provisional e Estimate [1] Average of available months [2] Including figures published by 16 January 1979

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

Sharp rise in new export orders for machine tools in September

Metal-working machine tools: sales and orders in September

The latest returns available (for September) indicate that both sales and orders of machine tools have risen significantly in the third quarter of this year. Comparison of quarter three with quarter two, shows an 8 per cent rise of total sales and a 14 per cent rise in new orders: assuming that the usual seasonal patterns are operative and, taking inflation into account too, these rises can be considered to reflect increases of appreciable magnitude in real terms. Again, when quarter three this year is compared with quarter three last year, the percentage increases (see bottom line of table 1) for sales and new orders for both home and overseas markets individually are sufficiently large to show that there has been an increase in real terms over the year. The less consistent figures for orders on hand are due, of course to the resultant effect of the differing flows (sales and new orders) on the stock quantity (orders on hand).

For both sales and new orders, the increases on both comparisons have been higher for the export market than for the home market. It should be noted that an appreciable contribution to movements shown in the bottom two lines of table 1 arise from the good figures for September; these are necessarily less firmly based than the earlier figures because of the absence of some late returns in the most recent month. In particular the new export orders received in September are much higher than usual – it remains to be seen whether this is an isolated peak or indicates a more general improvement. This recent quarter is in fact the first quarter for some time on which new export orders have exceeded export sales. Hence the value of export orders on hand has at last turned up somewhat on this latest quarter – although still less than the value a year ago.

Table 1 Metal-working machine tools (part of MLH332): orders and sales

£ million current values

	Sales			Orders on hand [1]			Net new orders		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1972	185	112	73	114	56	58	192	121	71
1973	213	129	84	216	120	96	315	194	122
1974	255	150	105	313	164	149	348	192	156
1975	325	186	139	230	118	112	247	145	102
1976	352	209	143	194	101	93	316	192	124
1977	403	250	153	271	165	106	480	314	166
1977									
1st qtr	100	62	38	220	109	111	126	69	57
2nd	93	59	34	253	141	113	125	90	35
3rd	98	60	38	262	150	112	107	70	37
4th	113	69	44	271	165	106	122	84	38
1978									
1st qtr r	123	78	45	275	174	101	127	87	40
2nd r	116	71	45	282	184	98	123	81	42
3rd p	126	76	50	297	192	105	141	84	57
1977									
July	29	19	10	258	146	112	33	24	9
August	32	21	11	261	147	114	35	22	13
September	38	21	17	262	150	112	39	24	15
October	36	21	15	263	156	107	37	27	10
November	37	22	15	268	161	107	42	27	15
December	39	25	14	271	165	106	42	29	13
1978									
January r	35	22	13	276	169	107	40	26	14
February r	39	25	14	282	174	108	45	30	15
March r	49	31	18	275	174	101	42	31	11
April r	32	18	14	293	187	106	50	31	19
May r	45	28	17	283	181	102	35	22	13
June r	39	25	14	282	184	98	38	28	10
July r	39	23	16	286	187	99	43	26	17
August r	42	27	15	288	187	101	44	27	17
September p	45	26	19	297	192	105	54	31	23
Three monthly totals:									
July-Sep 1978	126	76	50	297	192	105	141	84	57
April-June 1978	116	71	45	282	184	98	123	81	42
July-Sept 1977	98	60	38	262	150	112	107	70	37
Percentage change[2] latest three months on:									
1 Previous three months	+8	+5	+13	+5	+5	+7	+14	+3	+36
2 A year earlier	+28	+24	+34	+14	+28	−6	+32	+20	+53

[1] The values for orders outstanding relate to the ends of the periods shown.
[2] Percentage changes based on unrounded values. p Provisional. r Revised.

Table 2 Metal-working machine tools: employment estimates

Thousands

1976		**1977**		**1978**	
1st qtr	51.2	1st qtr	51.0	1st qtr	51.5
2nd	50.3	2nd	51.0	2nd	50.9
3rd	50.8	3rd	51.6	3rd	51.2
4th	50.9	4th	52.2	**1978**	
				Jan	51.6
				Feb	51.4
				Mar	51.4
				Apr	51.0
				May	50.9
				June	50.7
				July	51.1
				August	51.1
				Sept p	51.3

p Provisional

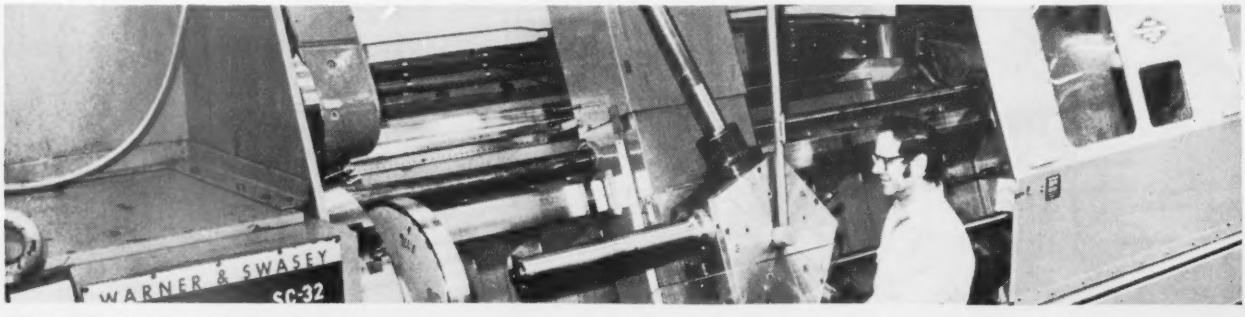
The home market has not been so buoyant as overseas but the flow of new orders has increased by 20 per cent on a year earlier and sales are also keeping ahead.

Adjustment of estimates

The monthly estimates up to and including September 1978 have been adjusted to be consistent with the more comprehensive quarterly inquiry and the latest provisional estimates will be revised when appropriate information becomes available. Net new orders and orders on hand have been adjusted to the same basis of coverage and valuation as sales.

The monthly statistics will be published in Business Monitor PM 332 and full details of the quarterly inquiry can be found in Business Monitor PQ 332.

Inquiries: Department of Industry, Mechanical Engineering Statistics, Room 610, Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 6044.



Chemicals: output continues to grow in the third quarter

Output

After a sluggish start to 1978 the output of the chemicals industry recovered sharply in the second quarter. This upward trend continued in the third quarter but at a more moderate rate and the level of output was only some 3 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1977. Toilet preparations appear to have had a particularly bad quarter after a promising first half year but this drop in output was more than compensated for by increases in the paint, synthetic rubber, fertilisers and other chemical industries.

Output in 1978 is now likely to show only modest growth of around 3 per cent and the outlook for 1979 is for a similar rate of growth. Factors which are continuing to affect the industry, include widespread overcapacity which has in turn led to artificially low prices for some products and a sharp increase in the level of imports, and more recently the rising price of naphtha and the troubles in Iran.

Trade

The UK continues to benefit from a positive balance of trade in chemicals with the value of exports in the third quarter of 1978 at £1,100 million, some 45 per cent higher than that of imports during the same period. The high volume of imports in the first quarter of the year, although to some extent reflecting the recovery from the unusually low level in the previous quarter, has continued through the year and the volume of imports in the first three quarters of 1978 was 15 per cent higher than during the same period in 1977.

Exports on the other hand have not increased so rapidly. After a sluggish start to the year, the volume of exports increased sharply in the second quarter but slipped back slightly in the third quarter and the first three quarters of the year showed a 7 per cent increase over the same period in 1977.

Prices

The cost of materials and fuel purchased by the chemicals industry remained unchanged in the third quarter after the 3 per cent increase

Table 1 Index of production

Index numbers 1975 = 100, seasonally adjusted

MLH		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr	% change on last quarter: Previous quarter	% change on last quarter: Same quarter a year earlier
271	General chemicals	112.3	118.8	100.0	114.2	116.5	119.2	120.4	116.4	109.9	113.5	116.9	117.8	1	1
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	121.2	122.9	100.0	111.1	113.0	116.1	117.4	113.3	105.4	107.2	114.7	116.7	2	3
271.2	Organic chemicals	106.9	120.2	100.0	119.7	119.4	124.8	124.3	118.0	110.6	118.7	120.5	120.4	–	2
271.3	Other chemicals	110.3	113.9	100.0	111.2	116.4	116.3	119.0	117.4	112.9	113.7	115.2	116.1	1	–1
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	87.5	98.3	100.0	110.0	115.1	113.2	111.4	118.6	117.2	111.5	121.9	122.1	–	3
273	Toilet preparations	90.8	100.7	100.0	105.0	108.4	109.3	106.3	105.2	112.8	117.7	119.3	106.8	–10	2
274	Paint	104.8	99.6	100.0	108.7	115.1	113.8	114.6	114.6	117.4	113.0	114.9	121.4	6	6
275	Soap and detergents	97.2	105.5	100.0	107.1	110.9	112.8	112.4	109.6	108.7	113.9	124.1	121.1	–2	10
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	122.1	119.3	100.0	123.2	121.6	128.2	118.2	121.3	118.5	120.2	124.9	127.7	2	5
276.2	Synthetic rubber	140.8	129.5	100.0	126.4	130.2	125.9	134.0	141.1	119.8	122.3	115.7	130.0	12	–8
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	118.6	118.5	100.0	110.2	111.2	113.7	116.1	108.7	106.2	107.9	102.9	100.8	–2	–7
278	Fertilisers	103.1	104.8	100.0	104.6	112.8	109.5	114.8	109.0	117.7	111.3	111.0	117.4	6	8
279	Other chemical industries	99.2	100.2	100.0	110.3	118.3	119.8	114.6	120.4	118.3	115.1	119.6	124.3	4	3
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	105.8	109.8	100.0	112.2	116.0	117.4	116.2	116.2	114.1	113.9	117.9	119.5	1	3
	Total manufacturing industry	108.4	106.5	100.0	101.4	102.9	103.9	102.5	103.1	102.0	102.5	105.1	105.2	–	2

Table 2 Sales of principal products

£ million, 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted

MLH		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr
271	General chemicals	2 892.8	3 098.8	2 601.4	3 000.7	3 045.6	783.0	788.2	759.0	715.4	745.5	765.4	769.7
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	743.4	753.8	613.4	681.3	693.1	177.9	179.9	173.7	161.6	164.4	175.9	178.9
271.2	Organic chemicals	1 366.7	1 536.7	1 278.4	1 530.3	1 526.5	398.8	397.2	377.0	353.5	379.4	385.1	384.8
271.3	Other chemicals	782.7	808.3	709.6	789.1	826.0	206.3	211.1	208.3	200.3	201.7	204.4	206.0
272	Pharmaceutical chemcials and preparations	764.9	859.3	874.2	961.6	1 006.2	247.4	243.5	259.2	256.1	243.7	266.4	266.8
273	Toilet preparations	321.5	356.5	354.0	371.7	383.8	96.7	94.2	93.1	99.8	104.2	105.6	94.5
274	Paint	422.5	401.5	403.2	438.2	464.0	114.7	115.5	115.5	118.3	113.9	115.8	122.4
275	Soap and detergents	376.6	408.8	387.5	415.0	429.7	109.3	108.9	106.2	105.3	110.3	120.2	117.3
276	Synthetic resins plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1 209.0	1 173.6	975.5	1 204.9	1 194.4	312.2	292.2	300.6	289.4	293.7	302.4	312.0
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	271.7	271.5	229.1	252.5	254.9	65.2	66.5	62.3	60.9	61.8	58.9	57.7
278	Fertilisers	357.4	363.3	346.6	362.6	391.0	94.9	99.5	94.5	102.1	96.5	96.2	101.7
279	Other chemical industries	826.7	840.2	837.1	920.8	988.2	249.9	240.0	251.5	246.8	239.8	250.2	259.9
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	7 443.1	7 773.5	7 008.6	7 928.0	8 157.8	2 073.3	2 048.5	2 041.9	1 994.1	2 009.4	2 081.1	2 102.0

Table 3 Imports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, cif current prices

MLH		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr
271	General chemicals	458.8	865.9	818.3	1 077.9	1 334.6	341.1	332.9	352.5	308.1	364.9	384.8	385.1
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	102.3	165.9	172.9	240.7	266.4	64.0	70.6	72.6	59.2	69.8	80.4	71.6
271.2	Organic chemicals	236.8	503.2	398.2	577.5	697.5	181.1	173.9	182.7	159.8	193.7	193.4	186.2
271.3	Other chemicals	119.7	196.8	247.2	259.7	370.7	96.0	88.4	97.2	89.1	101.4	111.0	127.3
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	76.5	110.7	115.2	167.6	203.6	53.4	52.3	51.3	46.6	54.2	56.3	57.4
273	Toilet preparations	15.1	21.2	25.3	31.2	45.5	10.7	12.7	12.1	10.0	10.5	12.3	14.1
274	Paint	9.9	14.8	13.9	21.2	27.0	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.4	7.7	9.1	8.0
275	Soap and detergents	12.8	24.4	17.4	23.8	30.4	7.5	7.8	8.3	6.8	9.3	8.3	9.8
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	189.4	340.5	243.8	432.3	519.8	134.2	130.1	130.4	125.1	145.9	151.9	150.0
276.2	Synthetic rubber	26.9	39.0	42.2	62.2	71.8	18.3	18.2	18.3	17.0	21.8	21.9	17.3
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	49.1	58.6	44.4	77.5	94.1	26.6	24.8	22.3	20.4	25.2	29.6	27.0
278	Fertilisers	35.1	57.0	55.1	60.5	69.5	18.4	16.5	17.9	16.7	20.9	20.5	15.7
279	Other chemical industries	73.3	113.4	121.6	176.8	234.0	56.9	55.3	65.7	56.1	73.1	75.1	76.6
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	946.9	1 645.5	1 497.2	2 131.0	2 630.3	673.8	657.6	685.7	613.2	733.5	769.8	761.0

Table 3a Imports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted

MLH		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr
271	General chemicals	887.2	930.4	818.3	910.3	1 007.1	248.3	256.5	264.0	238.3	285.8	313.0	322.8
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	191.0	198.5	172.9	192.1	204.6	47.7	51.7	56.3	48.9	58.6	66.8	61.4
271.2	Organic chemicals	503.9	507.5	398.2	502.5	526.7	132.3	137.1	138.4	118.9	148.6	159.4	159.9
271.3	Other chemicals	192.3	224.4	247.2	215.7	275.8	68.3	67.7	69.3	70.5	78.6	86.8	101.5
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	111.3	143.4	115.2	148.6	157.3	42.6	41.9	38.0	34.8	36.6	38.3	37.3
273	Toilet preparations	19.5	22.3	25.3	25.5	33.8	8.5	8.9	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.7	10.3
274	Paint	14.4	17.1	13.9	18.1	20.8	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.9	6.6	5.9
275	Soap and detergents	20.6	24.7	17.4	20.8	21.6	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.0	7.2	6.1	7.5
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	313.2	354.3	243.8	356.6	376.2	96.2	92.0	93.1	94.9	106.3	108.9	109.5
276.2	Synthetic rubber	39.0	37.5	42.2	46.3	44.1	10.9	11.6	11.6	10.0	12.8	13.0	10.6
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	70.6	67.4	44.4	66.7	72.8	19.6	18.7	17.7	16.8	17.9	21.5	20.2
278	Fertilisers	74.1	73.1	55.1	64.8	71.0	15.4	16.4	19.8	19.4	16.6	18.9	16.1
279	Other chemical industries	107.8	132.9	121.6	148.4	171.8	38.9	39.9	47.7	45.3	49.0	51.2	52.4
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	1 657.7	1 803.1	1 497.2	1 806.0	1 976.5	491.3	496.6	511.1	477.5	546.0	586.2	592.6

Table 4 Exports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, fob current prices

MLH		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr
271	General chemicals	537.9	1 011.9	952.2	1 413.9	1 807.8	413.1	460.1	495.6	439.0	452.1	525.9	502.1
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	87.7	139.1	139.7	179.2	224.2	54.9	58.7	56.6	54.0	53.1	66.9	59.5
271.2	Organic chemicals	249.6	553.3	461.5	704.9	832.1	211.1	201.1	214.2	205.7	219.7	238.0	228.6
271.3	Other chemicals	200.6	319.5	351.0	529.8	751.5	147.1	200.3	224.8	179.3	179.3	221.0	214.0
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	209.6	287.0	347.4	423.7	518.8	116.4	125.4	137.6	139.4	146.3	160.6	154.1
273	Toilet preparations	34.3	46.7	57.3	82.9	125.1	26.4	30.8	33.2	34.7	33.1	40.9	37.4
274	Paint	29.2	46.4	55.3	74.0	101.8	22.8	26.7	26.7	25.6	27.1	29.7	28.2
275	Soap and detergents	40.0	71.8	80.0	110.2	142.4	32.5	36.9	35.1	37.9	35.0	40.5	36.4
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	199.1	329.1	314.0	471.2	565.3	137.2	149.1	140.6	138.4	136.5	156.3	138.7
276.2	Synthetic rubber	34.3	46.6	37.9	56.2	69.7	18.5	18.0	18.5	14.7	15.3	16.6	15.0
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	99.9	148.4	124.9	185.3	219.3	54.9	56.7	57.8	49.9	49.3	54.2	52.9
278	Fertilisers	14.8	46.4	53.4	51.1	60.6	25.0	15.4	6.6	13.6	17.1	14.2	9.5
279	Other chemical industries	170.5	234.7	286.2	344.3	460.4	120.0	122.6	112.5	105.3	123.9	142.1	123.5
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	1 369.6	2 269.0	2 308.6	3 212.8	4 071.2	966.8	1 041.7	1 064.2	998.5	1 035.7	1 181.0	1 097.8

Table 4a Exports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, fob 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted

MLH		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr
271	General chemicals	1 041.0	1 275.0	952.2	1 253.5	1 454.1	339.8	353.7	389.1	371.5	391.6	416.3	414.4
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	161.8	169.1	139.7	158.4	185.1	42.9	46.7	49.0	46.5	42.4	54.3	55.6
271.2	Organic chemicals	506.6	671.7	461.5	633.1	671.1	170.6	159.7	170.5	170.3	200.7	205.7	200.9
271.3	Other chemicals	372.6	434.2	351.0	462.0	597.9	126.3	147.3	169.6	154.7	148.5	156.3	157.9
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	289.7	359.1	347.4	372.5	400.4	96.0	97.8	105.1	101.5	105.0	109.8	105.9
273	Toilet preparations	57.9	58.5	57.3	72.6	98.5	23.1	24.1	25.4	25.9	24.8	29.2	26.8
274	Paint	47.3	53.3	55.3	64.1	77.6	18.2	19.5	20.6	19.3	20.4	21.3	20.9
275	Soap and detergents	69.2	87.4	80.0	96.6	110.6	28.1	27.5	28.4	26.6	27.1	28.7	28.6
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	338.3	361.0	314.0	414.1	437.7	105.8	109.1	112.9	109.9	110.3	116.3	114.8
276.2	Synthetic rubber	59.9	64.9	37.9	49.4	55.5	15.3	13.7	15.3	11.2	11.6	11.3	12.6
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	161.6	174.1	124.9	161.1	167.7	42.2	42.7	44.2	38.6	35.9	40.1	38.7
278	Fertilisers	51.9	105.3	53.4	60.2	64.3	18.4	18.5	12.6	14.8	11.6	16.8	15.4
279	Other chemical industries	261.7	304.6	286.2	298.4	344.7	86.9	85.1	87.7	85.0	82.2	92.1	85.8
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	2 378.5	2 843.2	2 308.6	2 842.5	3 211.1	773.8	791.7	841.3	804.3	820.5	881.9	863.9

Table 5 Unit value and volume index numbers: chemicals SITC (R) section 5 Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Index numbers 1975 = 100, seasonally adjusted

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr
Import volume	114	123	100	122	133	137	134	135	128	153	157	161
Export volume	103	122	100	124	141	131	141	150	142	144	154	158
						Index numbers 1975 = 100, not seasonally adjusted						
Import unit value	56	91	100	120	140	134	140	143	143	142	145	147
Export unit value	56	81	100	114	128	126	128	129	130	129	131	132

Table 6 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1975 = 100

MLH		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr
271	General chemicals	56.9	78.9	100.0	120.2	138.8	134.5	138.2	141.4	141.1	142.5	143.3	145.9
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	59.3	71.5	100.0	119.8	140.1	132.6	138.9	144.0	145.0	149.2	153.3	155.1
271.2	Organic chemicals	53.0	82.6	100.0	120.8	136.1	133.6	136.2	137.7	137.0	136.9	137.4	139.4
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations												
	Pharmaceutical preparations	77.9	84.3	100.0	119.8	138.7	132.1	138.1	141.3	143.4	147.9	152.4	154.7
273	Toilet preparations	75.5	82.8	100.0	114.2	133.3	125.9	130.6	137.9	138.8	142.6	145.0	149.2
274	Paint	59.7	78.3	100.0	110.3	125.6	118.2	119.7	131.1	133.5	139.2	140.8	141.3
275	Soap and detergents	63.6	86.4	100.0	111.0	129.2	121.2	128.4	133.7	133.3	133.7	135.1	136.9
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	59.6	86.5	100.0	117.9	138.1	133.7	138.4	139.8	140.4	140.7	141.0	141.3
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	70.1	81.6	100.0	124.7	148.0	141.5	147.8	151.5	151.2	149.6	152.8	157.8
278	Fertilisers	58.8	81.5	100.0	105.9	122.1	118.3	119.4	123.8	127.1	139.5	138.3	138.5
279	Other chemical industries	64.5	79.5	100.0	113.7	131.1	124.5	128.8	133.4	137.8	141.0	143.3	145.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	63.2	82.1	100.0	114.8	133.1	127.0	131.2	136.1	137.8	141.2	142.8	144.2
	Total manufacturing industry	66.7	81.8	100.0	117.3	140.5	133.0	139.6	143.8	145.8	149.2	151.8	154.8

Table 7 Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased

1975 = 100

		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	52.1	88.6	100.0	122.1	146.3	140.3	148.5	148.2	148.3	149.1	153.4	153.2
	Total manufacturing industry	58.8	86.8	100.0	127.0	145.6	144.8	148.8	146.5	142.2	140.2	146.3	144.9

Table 8 Employees in employment: Great Britain

Thousands – monthly averages

MLH		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr
271	General chemicals	135	134	133	133	135	134	135	136	136	136	136	137
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	74	78	77	71	72	71	71	72	72	73	73	75
273	Toilet preparations	27	27	25	23	23	23	23	24	23	23	24	24
274	Paint	27	28	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
275	Soap and detergents	15	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
276	Synthetic resins, plastics and synthetic rubber	47	50	50	51	52	52	52	51	51	51	51	51
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	22	24	23	22	23	23	23	23	23	22	22	22
278	Fertilisers	11	12	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
279	Other chemical industries	69	68	67	67	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	427	436	430	422	428	426	427	430	430	428	429	433
	Total manufacturing industry	7 700	7 719	7 371	7 144	7 212	7 177	7 193	7 241	7 238	7 185	7 158	7 191

experienced in the previous quarter. This increase in turn was the first significant upward movement since the second quarter of 1977.

Output prices (home sales) have also remained relatively stable in 1978 after increasing fairly steadily throughout 1977. Prices in the third quarter of 1978 were some 6 per cent higher than a year previously, a somewhat smaller increase than for manufacturing as a whole.

Investment

The volume of investment in the chemicals industry increased sharply in the third quarter of 1978 to a level some 18 per cent higher than in the previous year. It is now likely that the year-on-year change for 1978 will show an increase of around 15 per cent which is in line with current projections made by the Department of Industry and the Chemicals Industries Association. However it should be noted that an increasing proportion of new investment is going towards replacement of existing plant, pollution abatement and energy conservation. The outlook for 1979 is for a similar level of real investment to that in 1978.

Inquiries: Mr A. D. Marshall, Department of Industry, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 6937.

Notes

All the constant price data are now expressed at 1975 prices. In addition tables 2, 3a and 4a are now shown on a seasonally adjusted basis for the first time.

The index of production measures net output at constant 1975 prices of all establishments classified to a minimum list heading.

In table 2 sales are shown at constant 1975 prices of those products which are regarded as characteristic or principal products of a minimum list heading. Sales of the products by establishments not classified to the minimum list heading are included.

The current-price figures in tables 3 and 4 are obtained from Overseas Trade Statistics by combining those trade headings which correspond as closely as possible with the principal products of each minimum list heading. The constant-price data are obtained by deflating the current-price data using appropriate average value indices. This procedure provides base weighted trade data at constant prices which are consistent with the data in table 2.

The unit value and volume index numbers shown in table 5 relate to standard international trade classification (revised) section 5 which does not cover precisely the same products as those which are regarded as principal products of order V of the standard industrial classification.

Table 9 Capital expenditure

£ million

	Current prices not seasonally adjusted	1975 prices seasonally adjusted
1970	382.3	785.6
1971	367.1	683.6
1972	281.1	492.2
1973	239.5	389.3
1974	339.3	440.1
1975	545.5	545.5
1976	649.7	556.0
1977	820.8	622.3
1977		
1st qtr	170.8	142.0
2nd	190.4	150.8
3rd	210.2	163.3
4th	249.4	166.2
1978		
1st qtr	227.4	171.4
2nd	246.0	176.5
3rd	273.0	193.2

Retail sales: provisional estimate for December

Volume

The provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in December is 113 (1971 = 100).

The estimate suggests an increase in trade of around 3 per cent from the level in November, perhaps influenced partly by the tax-free bonus for pensioners and the backdated reduction in income tax.

In the fourth quarter of 1978 the volume of retail sales was almost unchanged from the level in the previous quarter. However, the average level of trade during 1978 was about 5 per cent above the annual average for 1977.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the provisional estimate of the value of total retail sales in December was 14 per cent higher than in December 1977. In the year 1978 as a whole, the value of sales was 14 per cent higher than in 1977.

Retail sales: volume and value

	Volume seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Value not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier
1977		**1977**	
3rd qtr	104.3	3rd qtr	+15
4th	104.4	4th	+13
1978		**1978**	
1st qtr	106.3	1st qtr	+13
2nd	108.0	2nd	+15
3rd	110.8	3rd	+14
4th	111.0 p	4th	+14 p
1977		**1977**	
Sept	103.5	Sept.	+14
Oct	102.7	Oct	+12
Nov	103.1	Nov	+11
Dec	106.9	Dec	+16
1978		**1978**	
Sept	109.5	Sept	+13
Oct	109.6	Oct	+14
Nov	109.9	Nov	+13
Dec	113.0 p	Dec	+14 p

p Provisional.

Inquiries: Department of Trade, Economics and Statistics Division 6C, Room 351, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, tel. 01-215 3705.

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest half per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

Estimates are based on early returns to the monthly inquiry. These returns cover approaching one half, by turnover, of information available at the final stage. Over the last 12 months the average difference (ignoring sign) between provisional and final estimates was 0.5 per cent. However, as with all estimates based on partial data, caution must be exercised in interpreting a single month's figures.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The value estimates are compiled inclusive of VAT, and will, therefore, reflect changes in the rates of VAT. The volume estimates, however, are not affected by these changes since the retail price indices used to 'deflate' the value data are themselves inclusive of VAT.

The seasonally adjusted series include, where appropriate, adjustments for the timing of holidays and adjustments to make allowances for the inclusion of an extra week in the January 1975 trading period. No adjustments are made to the non-seasonally adjusted data.

The final figures for December will be published in a press notice on Monday, 5 February 1979.

Letters to the editor

Letters to the editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Eighth floor, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Inquiry into retail trading for 1976: credit trading results

This article gives the main results of the credit trading section of the inquiry into retail trading for 1976 [1].

Credit sales

The total value of retailers' sales on credit terms under direct agreements with customers in 1976 is estimated to have been £2,323 million. Just over 12 000 retail businesses, around one in 20 of all retailers, sold on credit terms.

Almost all sales by the relatively few general mail-order houses were made on credit terms, and these accounted for over half (£1,201 million) of all credit sales under direct agreements in 1976. A further fifth of the total came from credit sales made by other mixed retail businesses. Although nearly all these businesses sold on credit terms, their credit sales only represented 6 per cent of the total retail sales of this category. Just under a fifth of credit sales were made by household goods retailers, a group which includes furniture retailers and retailers of electrical goods.

Within the total of £2,323 million of credit sales financed by retailers, £1,356 million (58 per cent of the total) were on budget or other running-account agreements of which 70 per cent were made by general mail-order houses. Other main components of this sub-total were credit sales by other mixed retail businesses (17 per cent) and clothing, footwear and textile retailers (9 per cent). Lending in this form dominates the credit sales of the latter kind of business.

Sales on hire purchase agreements financed by retailers amounted to £419 million (including charges for credit) of which over three-quarters (£324 million) related to sales by household goods retailers. A further £549 million of fixed-sum credit sales (ie credit sales where the total amount of credit to be advanced is known at the outset of the agreement) was recorded (inclusive of charges) in 1976. General mail-order houses accounted for the largest single component of this total with sales under such agreements amounting to £257 million.

A number of retailers also make sales on credit terms under agreements arranged between their customers and finance companies. These credit sales totalled £195 million in 1976, almost 70 per cent of which related to sales by household goods retailers.

Amounts outstanding

At the end of 1976, the debt outstanding to retailers on credit sales under direct agreements with customers amounted to £1,100 million. Within this total, £510 million related to budget and other running-account agreements and the remainder (£590 million) to fixed-sum agreements (including hire purchase). The split of these total amounts outstanding between the various kinds of business reflects the patterns already noted for credit sales.

[1] Selected results of other sections of this inquiry and details of the sampling and estimation methods used were published in *Trade and Industry*, 22 September 1978. Full results will be set out in a Business Monitor (SDA 25) later this year. The results will be used inter alia to provide a new (1976) base for the regular monthly statistics of retailers' turnover and credit sales published by the Department of Trade.

A further £321 million was owed to retailers on weekly, monthly, quarterly and similar accounts at the end of 1976. Retailers were not asked to give corresponding sales figures since amounts owed on accounts of this type are not classified as credit because they must normally be settled in full at the end of the period and customers have no option to repay the retailer in instalments. None of the credit sales statistics collected in this inquiry include sales on Access or Barclaycards.

Inquiries: Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG, tel. Newport (0633) 56111 ext. 2000.

Notes and definitions

Credit sales under direct agreements with customers are agreements entered into with customers by the retailer on his own behalf. They include agreements which the retailer refinances through a finance company or by borrowing from his bank or another lender, but exclude agreements in which credit is provided to his customers by a finance company.

Running-account credit agreements are those in which the borrower can receive credit from time-to-time on a revolving basis, usually subject to a maximum limit. The figures given for credit sales of this type exclude charges for credit but include any deposits or downpayments made by the customer.

Fixed-sum credit agreements are those in which a fixed amount of credit is advanced, usually in one amount at the beginning of the agreement. They include hire purchase agreements. The figures given for credit of this type include charges for credit and any deposits or downpayments made by the customer.

Amounts outstanding on direct credit agreements with customers include all amounts owed by customers on direct agreements which were current at the end of the period regardless of when the agreements were opened.

Other amounts owed by customers include amounts owed on weekly, monthly and similar accounts which must normally be settled in full at the end of the period and which the customer has no option to repay by instalments.

What is Financial Statistics?

Financial Statistics is a monthly publication by the Central Statistical Office and the source of many figures used in articles by financial journalists and in stockbrokers' circulars. It brings together the key financial and monetary statistics of the United Kingdom.

Financial Statistics is the prime source of UK detailed quarterly *financial accounts*. These include all recorded financial flows between sectors of the economy and bring a sense of proportion to the statistics of the different types of financial institutions and the various savings media.

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Price £3.20 (by post £3.52). Annual subscription £43.91 including postage. From HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Table 1 Credit sales in Great Britain in 1976

Kind of business	Businesses (No.)	Retail turnover (£ million)	Businesses selling on credit terms (No.)	Total retail sales on credit terms (£ million)	Sales under direct credit trading agreements with customers: On budget and other running-account agreements [1] (£ million)	On hire purchase agreements (£ million)	Other fixed-sum credit agreements [2] (£ million)	Sales under credit agreements arranged with finance companies [1 2] (£ million)
Total retail trade	262 360	34 429	12 280	2 323	1 356	419	549	195
Food retailers	103 968	11 399	1 121	24	9	6	8	6
Clothing, footwear and textile retailers	39 355	3 468	3 139	142	117	5	20	10
Household goods retailers	39 530	4 816	4 369	431	31	324	77	133
Other non-food retailers [3]	77 244	5 533	1 484	36	18	3	15	9
General mail-order houses	14	1 230	14	1 201	944	–	257	–
Other mixed retail businesses [4]	2 245	7 984	2 150	490	236	81	172	38

Totals may not be the exact sums of their component items due to rounding.
[1] Excluding charges for credit. [2] Excluding VAT. [3] Including confectioners, tobacconists and newsagents. [4] Including credit traders calling on customers.

Table 2 Amounts outstanding on credit agreements direct with customers in Great Britain at end 1976

Kind of business	Businesses selling on credit terms (No.)	Total outstanding on budget and other running-account agreements (£ million)	Total outstanding on hire purchase and other fixed-sum credit agreements (£ million)	Total other amounts owed by customers (£ million)
Total retail trade	12 280	510	590	321
Food retailers	1 121	3	7	56
Clothing, footwear and textile retailers	3 139	78	11	17
Household goods retailers	4 369	12	341	90
Other non-food retailers [1]	1 484	4	4	73
General mail-order houses	14	311	91	40
Other mixed retail businesses [2]	2 150	102	135	45

Totals may not be the exact sums of their component items due to rounding.
[1] Including confectioners, tobacconists and newsagents. [2] Including credit traders calling on customers.

Retailers' stocks in November

Based on the non-seasonally adjusted data of table 1, the level of stocks at book values in November was £546 million higher than in the previous month and 16 per cent higher than the same month a year earlier; at constant (1975) prices it was 8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

The estimate of the value of physical increase of retailers' stocks at 1975 prices and seasonally adjusted (table 2) suggests a further increase of £129 million. This large increase may reflect partly, anticipation by retailers of the rather higher level of sales in December indicated by the provisional sales figure. In November, the seasonally adjusted volume of retail sales continued at broadly the same level as in the previous months and consequently the ratio of stocks to sales (table 3) for the month rose for the fourth successive occasion. Retailers' stockholdings relative to sales therefore continue at their historically high level.

Table 1 Level of retailers' stocks

£ million — At cost at end of month

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
At book values												
1975	2 766	2 814	2 947	2 856	2 948	2 985	2 962	2 963	3 139	3 452	3 700	3 333
1976	3 151	3 195	3 388	3 389	3 382	3 379	3 311	3 319	3 547	3 941	4 229	3 799
1977	3 656	3 726	4 095	4 163	4 165	4 220	4 029	4 037	4 286	4 695	5 170	4 417
1978	4 197	4 220	4 522	4 597	4 625	4 744	4 637	4 658	4 932	5 458	6 004	
Change in book values												
1975	−120	48	133	−91	92	37	−23	1	176	313	248	−367
1976	−182	44	193	1	−7	−3	−68	8	228	394	288	−430
1977	−143	70	369	68	2	55	−191	8	249	409	475	−753
1978	−220	23	302	75	28	119	−107	21	274	526	546	
Percentage change on a year earlier												
1975	15	17	17	10	10	10	10	11	13	14	16	15
1976	14	14	15	19	15	13	12	12	13	14	14	14
1977	16	17	21	23	23	25	22	22	21	19	22	16
1978	15	13	10	10	11	12	15	15	15	16	16	
At constant (1975) prices – percentage change on a year earlier												
1975	−7	−6	−7	−12	−12	−11	−11	−10	−7	−5	−3	−3
1976	−2	−2	—	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	—
1977	1	1	4	5	5	6	3	3	3	2	5	1
1978	1	1	−1	—	1	3	6	6	7	8	8	

Table 2 Retailers' stocks at 1975 prices

Seasonally adjusted — £ million

	Stocks level	Value of physical increase
1971		
1st qtr	2 720	−34
2nd	2 722	2
3rd	2 738	16
4th	2 766	28
1972		
1st qtr	2 776	10
2nd	2 834	58
3rd	2 809	−25
4th	2 795	−14
1973		
1st qtr	2 934	139
2nd	3 248	314
3rd	3 323	75
4th	3 419	96
1974		
1st qtr	3 356	−63
2nd	3 409	53
3rd	3 315	−94
4th	3 239	−76
1975		
1st qtr	3 134	−105
2nd	3 039	−95
3rd	3 079	40
4th	3 139	60
1976		
1st qtr	3 146	7
2nd	3 079	−67
3rd	3 125	46
4th	3 152	27
1977		
1st qtr	3 269	117
2nd	3 273	4
3rd	3 214	−59
4th	3 181	−33
1978		
1st qtr	3 243	62
2nd	3 371	128
3rd	3 425	54
1978		
July	3 366	−5
August	3 413	47
September	3 425	12
October	3 473	48
November	3 602	129

Table 3 Relationship of retailers' stocks to retail sales

Index numbers – fourth quarter 1974 = 100 — Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1975 prices	Retail sales at 1971 prices	Ratio of stocks to sales
1966	77	83	93.6
1967	80	84	94.5
1968	84	87	95.9
1969	85	88	97.5
1970	85	90	94.8
1971	85	91	93.7
1972	86	96	89.9
1973	106	100	105.0
1974	100	99	100.7
1975	97	97	99.7
1976	97	97	100.3
1977	98	94	104.0
1975			
1st qtr	97	100	97.0
2nd	94	99	94.9
3rd	95	95	100.0
4th	97	95	102.1
1976			
1st qtr	97	96	100.7
2nd	95	97	97.6
3rd	96	98	98.7
4th	97	96	100.9
1977			
1st qtr	101	94	107.2
2nd	101	93	108.2
3rd	99	95	104.4
4th	98	95	103.2
1978			
1st qtr	100	97	103.4
2nd	104	98	105.8
3rd	106	101	104.7
1978			
July	104	101	102.4
August	105	102	103.4
September	106	100	106.0
October	107	100	107.4
November	111	100	111.1
December		103 p	

Notes for table 3

1 The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each time period; the index of sales refers to retail sales during the period.

2 The 1971 = 100 index of retail sales has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1974 for the purpose of this table.

3 The index numbers of the stocks sales ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

p Provisional.

Inquiries: Department of Trade, Economics and Statistics Division 6c, Room 351, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, tel. 01-215 3705.

Notes

1 The book values are valued exclusive of VAT.

2 For the estimates at constant prices, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus the relative accuracy with which constant price changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

3 The statistics given in table 2 were introduced in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 28 March 1975, and those in table 3 were introduced in an article in the issue of 17 March 1978.

4 Long-run series back to 1970 for table 1 and to 1967 for table 2 were included in the article in *Trade and Industry*, 22 September 1978.

Vehicle production: provisional estimates for December

Provisional estimates of vehicle production in the United Kingdom in the five weeks ending 30 December 1978 are shown below. More detailed production figures are due to be published on 25 January.

Minor adjustments have been made to the seasonally adjusted figures for January to November so that the annual total matches that of the recorded figures.

Inquiries: Department of Industry, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 0788.

Thousands

		Passenger cars		Commercial vehicles	
	No. of weeks	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted (monthly average)	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted (monthly average)
1975	52	1 268	106	380.7	31.7
1976	53	1 333	111	372.1	31.0
1977	52	1 316	110	398.3	33.2
1978	52	1 219	102	382.9	31.9
1977					
Dec	5	128	116	36.5	32.1
1978					
Jan	4	111	111	31.1	33.3
Feb	4	108	111	30.7	30.9
Mar	5	139	125	41.9	36.2
Apr	4	119	120	35.0	36.1
May	4	122	105	37.8	35.2
Jun	5	122	110	39.5	34.3
Jul	4	65	91	27.2	34.0
Aug	4	89	114	21.2	30.9
Sep	5	107	111	33.8	32.5
Oct	4	79	79	26.3	25.6
Nov	4	58	53	23.8	23.1
Dec	5	100	90	34.6	30.5
July-Sept 1978			105		32.5
Oct-Dec 1978			74		26.4
Percentage change			−29		−19

Index of retail prices for December

The index of retail prices for all items for 12 December 1978 was 204.2 (15 January, 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.8 per cent on November 1978 (202.5) and of 8.4 per cent on December 1977 (188.4).

The rise in the index in December was due mainly to increases in mortgage interest payments, motoring costs and television licence fees and to increases in the prices of vegetables, eggs and bread.

The movements for the main group in the index are shown in table 2.

Table 1 Index of retail prices

	All items				All items except seasonal foods		
	Index 15 Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	6 months	12 months	Index 15 Jan 1974 = 100	Percentage change over 1 month	6 months
1978							
July	198.1	+0.5	+4.5	+7.8	198.7	+0.8	+4.5
August	199.4	+0.7	+4.6	+8.0	200.4	+0.9	+4.7
September	200.2	+0.4	+4.4	+7.8	201.4	+0.5	+4.7
October	201.1	+0.4	+3.3	+7.8	202.4	+0.5	+3.8
November	202.5	+0.7	+3.5	+8.1	203.8	+0.7	+3.9
December	204.2	+0.8	+3.5	+8.4	205.1	+0.6	+4.0

Table 2 General index of retail prices

	Indices (15 Jan 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over the month
	14 Nov 1978	12 Dec 1978	
All items	202.5	204.2	+0.8
All items excluding food	201.1	202.4	+0.6
Food	207.9	210.5	+1.3
Seasonal food	171.4	183.0	+6.8
Other food	214.7	215.8	+0.5
Alcoholic drink	198.4	198.4	+0.0
Tobacco	231.1	231.1	+0.0
Housing	181.4	185.4	+2.2
Fuel and light	233.7	232.8	−0.4
Durable household goods	187.0	188.2	+0.6
Clothing and footwear	175.6	176.3	+0.4
Transport and vehicles	214.3	215.7	+0.7
Miscellaneous goods	213.7	214.6	+0.4
Services	196.0	199.0	+1.5
Meals out	215.1	215.7	+0.3

Notes

1 The retail prices index measures the change from month to month in the average level of prices of goods and services purchased by most households in the United Kingdom. The expenditure pattern on which the index is based is revised each year using information from the Family Expenditure Survey. The expenditure of certain higher income households and households of retired people dependent mainly on social security benefits is excluded.

2 The index covers a large and representative selection of nearly 350 separate goods and services, for which price movements are regularly measured in more than 200 towns throughout the country. Approximately 150 000 separate price quotations are used each month in compiling the index.

3 Seasonal variations in the index of retail prices are due largely to a very few items of 'seasonal food' that is, those items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These items account for less than five per cent of total retail expenditure. If the variations caused by these items is removed, the underlying trend of the figures can be seen more clearly.

4 Rates of change of indices can be calculated over periods of any length. However, rates calculated over periods as long as twelve months are slow to detect changes in trend, while calculations over periods as short as three months give rather volatile results. To help in assessing trends, rates of changes in the all items index and the index for all items except seasonal food are shown in Table 1 over successive periods of six months.

5 The index is given in full in the Department of Employment Gazette.

Price Commission index for December

The rise in the Price Commission index over the six months to December was 5.7 per cent expressed as an annual rate. The corresponding figure for November was 4.9 per cent.

Over the 12 months to December the index rose by 5.9 per cent – the same as in each 12-month period since that ending in July 1978.

In its report for the period August to October 1978, the commission gave details of a study into the frequency of price increases. These showed that nearly three-quarters of the products covered had at most one notified price increase in the year to July 1978. There is evidence that many firms now notify at 12-monthly intervals and this may explain why the pattern of notifications in 1977-78 has been repeated this year.

The six-month change in the index still gives a more up-to-date picture of the rate at which notifications are being received. It is also too early to say whether the seasonality noted above will continue. The commission has therefore decided in the future to continue to publish figures of both six- and 12-monthly changes.

Inquiries: Price Commission, Market Towers, Vauxhall, London, tel. 01-720 2188.

Percentage changes over six-month periods in Price Commission index, retail prices index and wholesale price index: annualised rates

Six months to	Price Commission index	Retail prices index [1]	Wholesale price index [2]
1976			
July	12.6	12.9	15.6
August	12.4	13.2	16.8
September	13.5	14.5	18.2
October	16.9	14.4	18.5
November	19.3	14.2	20.1
December	18.2	15.2	20.3
1977			
January	18.2	18.0	25.2
February	19.0	18.4	24.5
March	20.8	18.7	23.4
April	17.4	19.7	25.2
May	16.1	20.0	23.7
June	15.0	19.6	24.0
July	14.3	15.6	18.6
August	11.5	14.9	16.7
September	7.8	14.1	15.6
October	7.3	9.9	11.7
November	5.8	8.7	8.6
December	6.0	7.4	7.1
1978			
January	5.9	7.2	7.2
February	7.2	7.2	7.7
March	7.5	6.8	7.9
April	7.2	8.4	7.9
May	6.8	8.6	8.7
June	6.1	8.9	8.9
July	5.9	9.1	7.6
August	4.5	9.6	7.6
September	4.3	9.6	7.7
October	4.7	7.7	7.7
November	4.9	8.0	7.0
December	5.7 p		7.5

[1] Excluding seasonal foods. [2] Manufactured products. p Provisional.

Gross domestic product: third quarter 1978

Estimates for the third quarter of 1978 indicate that Britain's domestic product (cgdpi) continued to grow, although the rate of increase was lower than that seen earlier in the year.

The output measure, usually regarded as the best indicator of short-term movements in gross domestic product, rose by approaching ½ per cent in the third quarter following a rise of about 2 per cent between the first and second quarters.

Taking a longer view, movements in the average measure indicate that gdp had been rising, albeit fitfully, since the beginning of 1976. In the six months to end-September the average measure was 2½ per cent higher than in the previous six months and nearly 3½ per cent higher than in the six months to end-September 1977. Taking account of the various estimates it appears that gdp was growing at an underlying rate of about 4 per cent per year for most of the 12-month period to the end of the third quarter.

Total home costs

The index of total home costs, the broadest based measure of domestically generated inflation, and formed by dividing the constant price expenditure estimate of gdp into the current price estimate, increased by about 2½ per cent between the second and third quarters of 1978. This index was 10 per cent higher in the third quarter than in the corresponding quarter of 1977.

Economic Trends

A monthly journal, compiled by the Central Statistical Office, for those who want to follow the main trends of the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It brings together the main statistical series of employment, output, consumption, trade and finance, and each issue contains special feature articles on some aspect of the statistics.

Price £1.95 (by post £2.20). Annual subscription including annual supplement and postage £29.46. From HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. ISSN 0013-0400

Foreign arrivals in the United Kingdom in September and October

During September and October 1978, the number of foreign nationals who entered the UK were 880 000 and 762 000 respectively. These figures represent an increase of 1 per cent on the 1977 result for September, but a decrease of 3 per cent for October. Arrivals for the first 10 months of the year were 8 706 000, a reduction of 1 per cent on the same period of 1977.

Arrivals of nationals of the United States decreased by 1 per cent in September 1978, and by 11 per cent in October, the first month-on-month falls recorded since November 1975.

These figures are released by the Department of Trade and the British Tourist Authority. They relate to Home Office returns of arrivals of nationals of foreign countries except the Irish Republic and the Commonwealth (see notes).

Arrivals from the EEC

In September 1978 arrivals of EEC nationals rose for the first time in seven months, and were 424 000, showing an increase of 3 per cent compared with September 1977. Only nationals of Belgium/Luxembourg showed a decrease (down 13 per cent). Of the remaining EEC countries the largest increases were in arrivals of West Germans (up 13 per cent) and Italians (up 5 per cent).

Arrivals from the EEC countries in October were 387 000, 2 per cent less than in October 1977, with the largest decreases occurring in arrivals of nationals of Belgium/Luxembourg, and of those of France. There were, however, increases in arrivals of Italian, Danish and West German nationals, up 8 per cent, 6 per cent, and 4 per cent respectively.

Total EEC arrivals for the first 10 months of the year were down 2 per cent to 4 618 000 from 4 714 000 on the same period of 1977.

The rest of western Europe

Nationals of other western European countries arriving in September 1978 totalled 116 000, a 9 per cent reduction on the 128 000 recorded in September 1977, and in October totalled 124 000, a 5 per cent reduction on the 131 000 October 1977 figure.

Following the pattern of the preceding months, there were further large decreases in arrivals of nationals of Turkey (down 53 per cent in September and 45 per cent in October) and of Norway (down 18 per cent in September and 15 per cent in October).

Arrivals of Austrian nationals also fell, by 15 per cent in September and by 32 per cent in October, and those of Portugal by 19 per cent in September and by 8 per cent in October. However, arrivals of Yugoslavian nationals rose by 7 per cent and 14 per cent in September and October respectively, and those of Greek nationals rose by 20 per cent in October.

During the first 10 months of 1978 total arrivals of nationals of the rest of western Europe fell by 11 per cent to 1 251 000 compared with 1 401 000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Arrivals from the United States

In September arrivals of United States nationals fell by 1 per cent to 193 000 from 196 000 in September 1977 and in October they fell by 11 per cent to 141 000 from 158 000 in the previous year. However, the total for the first 10 months of the year rose by 5 per cent to 1 630 000 from 1 555 000 over the same period of 1977.

Rest of the world

Arrivals in September and October of nationals of other foreign countries, ie not western Europe or north America, increased respectively by 8 per cent to 146 000 from 135 000, and by 12 per cent to 111 000 from 99 000 compared with 1977. For the first 10 months of the year there was an overall increase of 7 per cent to 1 207 000 from 1 129 000 over the corresponding period of 1977.

Arrivals of Asian nationals, excluding those from Japan, continued to rise with increases of 21 per cent in September and 22 per cent in October compared with 1977. During the first 10 months of the year, arrivals from those same countries were up by 20 per cent on the same period of 1977.

In September arrivals of Japanese nationals decreased by 1 per cent compared with last year. However, in October they increased by 15 per cent and in the first 10 months of the year there was an overall increase of 1 per cent on the corresponding period of 1977.

Compared with last year, arrivals in September 1978 of east European nationals were up by 3 per cent and were also up by 7 per cent in October. Those of Latin America increased by 14 per cent in September and by 27 per cent in October compared with 1977. For the first 10 months of the year, arrivals from eastern Europe and Latin America rose by 6 per cent and 21 per cent respectively.

In October arrivals of Middle East nationals fell by 4 per cent, the first decrease recorded in eight months. However, the overall total for the first 10 months of 1978 rose by 6 per cent compared with the same period of the previous year.

Inquiries: 01-212 5555.

Notes

1 The figures, collected by the Home Office, record the number of journeys made, so that a person who makes more than one journey is counted on each occasion. The figures for any particular country relate not to the place from which the passenger travelled, but to the fact that he or she was a foreign national admitted on the basis of holding a passport of that country.

2 Figures for the nationals of non-EEC countries include stateless persons, while an estimated addition has been made to the Home Office figures for the appreciable number of United States passengers arriving via the Irish Republic. All figures for non-EEC arrivals relate to visitors given leave to enter for less than 12 months, ie holidaymakers, business visitors, people coming to stay as guests of relatives or friends, other tourists, and those coming for permit-free employment for less than 12 months, and also include passengers given leave to enter for any period for the purpose of taking up a course of study. These categories comprise approximately 90 per cent of all arrivals. For EEC countries, all arrivals are shown, irrespective of the passengers' purpose of visit or expected length of stay. This follows the entry of the UK into the EEC, since when citizens of community countries are generally admitted to the UK without having to state their purpose of visit or expected length of stay.

3 Seasonally adjusted figures: simple comparisons of monthly figures between one year and another, or between adjacent months, must be interpreted with caution. The seasonally adjusted figures may provide a better basis for comparison with other months or for judging current trends. In estimating the seasonal adjustments, allowances have been made for changes in the seasonal pattern, which have been in the direction a spreading of the tourist season, with some reduction in the summer peak relative to the rest of the year.

Adjustment was also made for the effect of the varying date of Easter on numbers of western European arrivals.

The seasonally adjusted series are liable to revision when subsequent figures become available and should therefore, for the most recent months, be viewed with caution.

Foreign arrivals

Thousands per month

	Total arrivals of nationals of EEC countries (excluding Irish Republic) [1]		Foreign arrivals from non-EEC countries [2]							
			Nationals of rest of western Europe (non-EEC)		Nationals of United States		Nationals of other foreign countries		Total nationals of non-EEC countries	
1970	199		47		117		41		205	
1971	214		53		129		46		228	
1972	232		59		134		51		244	
1973	265		70		131		62		263	
1974	280		75		107		68		250	
1975	314		87		99		80		267	
1976	379		113		121		89		322	
1977	438		133		144		107		383	
1977	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA	UA	SA
January	224	423	84	144	68	142	66	100	217	385
February	260	499	89	146	56	138	61	103	206	387
March	355	423	113	139	85	136	85	106	283	381
April	495	456	149	141	123	144	79	103	352	388
May	490	447	125	141	181	152	94	107	400	400
June	489	439	157	131	231	154	128	112	516	397
July	927	457	270	135	245	141	202	111	717	387
August	669	433	155	125	212	141	181	110	548	376
September	410	419	128	121	196	134	135	105	459	360
October	395	438	131	128	158	163	99	106	387	399
November	278	430	101	123	87	136	79	114	266	373
December	266	394	90	118	83	144	74	105	246	367
1978										
January	212	402	77	131	74	152	70	106	221	389
February	217	416	73	119	60	146	68	113	201	378
March	405	431	116	126	102	163	83	104	302	393
April	444	451	115	123	127	148	84	109	326	380
May	483	438	103	116	200	168	100	114	404	398
June	462	430	153	120	243	162	139	122	535	404
July	917	448	242	121	271	155	215	117	728	393
August	667	432	133	113	218	144	190	114	541	371
September	424	432	116	110	193	132	146	113	456	355
October	387	424	124	122	141	145	111	119	375	386
Jan-Oct 77	4 714		1 401		1 555		1 129		4 086	
Jan-Oct 78	4 618		1 251		1 630		1 207		4 088	

[1] Total arrivals: all nationals of EEC countries admitted to the UK irrespective of intended length of stay or purpose (excluding Irish Republic). [2] Foreign arrivals (non-EEC): nationals of countries other than EEC or the Commonwealth admitted for less than one year for selected purposes – see note 2. UA = Unadjusted, Home Office. SA = Seasonally adjusted, Department of Trade.

Historical record of the census of production 1907 to 1970

The position of British manufacturing industry in recent years, compared to its international competitors, is the subject of much debate. A new book by the Business Statistics Office, the 'Historical record of the census of production 1907-70', will give depth and perspective to this debate as it brings together in one volume for comparative purposes a unique set of industrial production statistics relating to the UK.

There were considerable difficulties in producing a volume of this kind. The comparability of figures between censuses was affected by a number of factors such as changes in the area covered, changes in the exemption limit that excused the smallest firms from making full detailed returns, changes in the contents of questionnaires, and most important of all, changes in classification and definition.

The authors discuss in the introduction the problem raised by the continuing changes in classification and definition of particular industries. The overall objective in compiling the historical record was to classify firms mainly engaged in the same activities consistently to the same industries throughout the years. The method adopted was to use the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 revision) and to reclassify industries or parts of industries en bloc in censuses before 1963 and bring them into line with the 1968 classification.

The bulk of the analysis covers the full censuses of 1907, 1924, 1930, 1935, 1948, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1963, 1968 and 1970. More limited information has been taken from the smaller sample censuses which were held over the years. The 1970 census was the first in the current annual series which forms part of the new restructured system of industrial statistics, and by including results from it the historical record provides a link between the old-style quinquennial censuses and the new system.

The analysis appears in 11 tables:

☐ Table 1: analysis by census industry, 1907 to 1970.
☐ Table 2: Standard Industrial Classification orders in percentage terms of all manufacturing industries, 1907 to 1970.
☐ Table 3: analysis by industry: import duty inquiries, 1933, 1934 and 1937.
☐ Table 4: capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress by census industry, 1948 to 1970.
☐ Table 5: capital expenditure and stocks and work in progress by industry group, 1959 to 1970.
☐ Table 6: analysis of employment, wages and salaries, within industry, 1907 to 1970.
☐ Table 7: analysis by employment size of establishment within industry, 1930 to 1970.
☐ Table 8: country analysis of employment and net output, within industry, 1907 to 1970.
☐ Table 9: sales of selected products by larger establishments, including sales by establishments classified to other industries, 1907 to 1968.
☐ Table 10: analysis by total employment size of enterprise, 1958 to 1970.
☐ Table 11: analysis by net output size of enterprise, 1958 to 1970.

Values have been shown in all tables at the prices current for the census years concerned but adjustments for price changes are possible by the use of index numbers of prices quoted in appendix II which give an indication of how prices have moved over the seven decades covered by the analysis. Such adjustments can only be regarded as broad estimates.

This publication should prove a useful acquisition for academic and special libraries and for those public libraries with strong commercial reference collections. Apart from its value as a reference work for economic historians and statisticians engaged in historical research, it deserves to find a wider readership amongst those engaged in analysing industrial trends.

The publication is rounded off by a detailed bibliography, which, apart from giving full bibliographical information about the census of production reports, includes a list of associated publications such as official reports, input/output tables, books and articles which provide an informed commentary on the way the census has developed over the years.

'Historical record of the census of production 1907 to 1970', 467 pages, published by HMSO, price £10 net (ISBN 0 11 512132 3).

trade promotions guide
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Insurance Companies Act 1974: authorisations and revocations

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were issued by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 3(1) of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 December to 31 December 1978.

Name of insurer and registered office or address in GB	Country of incorporation if outside GB	Date of authorisation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was issued
Allstate Reinsurance Co (UK) Ltd 40 Lime Street London EC3M 5BS	—	1.12.78	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17
Compagnie Europeenne d'Assurances Industrielles SA Sedgwick Forbes House 33 Aldgate High Street London EC3N 1AJ	Belgium	22.12.78	1, 3 [1], 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16
GRE Linked Life Assurance Ltd Royal Exchange London EC3V 3LS	—	21.12.78	OLT
The Halifax Insurance Company Ltd Prescott Street Halifax, West Yorkshire HX1 2QW	—	13.12.78	8, 9, 13
Mediterranean Insurance and Reinsurance Company Ltd Knollys House Byward Street London EC3R 5EN	—	20.12.78	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16

[1] Excluding motor vehicle insurance business in the United Kingdom.

Revocations

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were revoked by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 9 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 December to 31 December 1978.

Name of insurer and registered office or address in GB	Country of incorporation if outside GB	Date of revocation	Class or classes of insurance for which authorisation was revoked
London and Edinburgh Life Insurance Company Ltd Excess House 13 Fenchurch Avenue London EC3M 5BT	—	20.12.78	OLT

Classes of business

OLT	Ordinary long-term insurance business
IND	Industrial assurance business
1	Accident insurance business
2	Sickness insurance business
3	Land vehicles insurance business
4	Railway rolling stock insurance business
5	Aircraft insurance business
6	Ships insurance business
7	Goods in transit insurance business
8	Fire and natural forces insurance business
9	Damage to property insurance business
10	Motor vehicle liability insurance business
11	Aircraft liability insurance business
12	Liability for ships insurance business
13	General liability insurance business
14	Credit insurance business
15	Suretyship insurance business
16	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance business
17	Legal expenses insurance business

Moneylenders Acts 1900 to 1927

Orders of exemption

The following companies held orders of exemption at 31 December 1978 issued under section 6(e) of the Moneylenders Act 1900

A. Booth (Estates) Ltd
Agricultural Supplies (Cambridge) Ltd
Airedale Investment Ltd
Alex Lawrie Factors Ltd
Anglo-French Finance Ltd
ANZ Overseas Finance Ltd
Artgate Ltd
Ashbrae Finance (UK) Ltd
Associates Capital Corporation Ltd
Austin Morris Group Facilities Ltd

B. A. Finance Ltd
Banca Commerciale Italiana Ltd
Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd
Beamtenheimstattenwerk Gemeinnutzige Bausparkasse Fur Den Offentlichen Dienst Gessellschaft Mit Beschranker Haftung
Book Trade Improvement Ltd
British Maritime Trust Ltd
B. S. G. Finance Ltd
Bucks Land and Building Co Ltd
Builders and General Mortgage Co Ltd, (The)
B. W. Trade Facilities Ltd

Cameron Fund Ltd, (The)
Canadian Ashland Finance (UK) Ltd
Capital Development Co Ltd
CDFC (Ceylon) Ltd
CDFC International Ltd
CDFC (Malaysia) Ltd
Chrysler Wholesale Ltd
CIN Industrial Finance Ltd
Circle and Piotrkow Provident and Investment Society Ltd
City and Colonial Trust Ltd
Claymore Field (Finance) Ltd
Commerce International Trust Ltd
Commonwealth Development Finance Co Ltd
Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas

Deutsche Bank (UK) Finance Ltd
Development Finance International Ltd
D. F. J. Charles Ltd
Diaome Ltd
Dominion Charter Merchant Trust Ltd
Dorset, Somerset and Wilts Investment Society Ltd
Dreghorn Holdings Ltd
Dunlop Investments Ltd
Dunlop Securities Ltd

EBS Investments Ltd
English Association Investment Trading Co Ltd, (The)
Equipment Credit Ltd

Faircliffe Finance Co Ltd, (The)
Farnworth Finance Facilities Ltd
Fenlock Investments
Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd
Finfur Ltd
First Maryland Finance Ltd
First National Housing Trust Ltd
Ford Financial Trust Ltd
Ford Motor Credit Co Ltd
F. W. Developments Ltd

GEC Investments Ltd
Gee and Watson (Welfare and Benevolent) Ltd
General Reversionary and Investment Co Ltd
Grand Metropolitan (Finance) Ltd

Henderson Administration Ltd
Heritable Securities and Mortgage Investment Association Ltd, (The)
Hobbart Properties Ltd
Hoeschst Finance Ltd
Home and Country Properties Ltd

Independent Factors Ltd
Indochine Finance (UK) Ltd
Insurance Export Finance Co Ltd
I. S. Blomfield Ltd
Ivor Hill (Investments) Ltd

John Laing Construction (Finance) Ltd
J. P. Morgan Interfunding Corporation
J. T. Group Ltd
Jubilee Money Society Ltd

Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Co Ltd
Langersal Ltd
Langham Life Finance Ltd
Law Reversionary Interest Society Ltd, (The)
Liverpool Reversionary Co Ltd, (The)
L. L. and E. Finance (GB) Ltd
London Mercantile Finance Ltd
London Mercantile Guarantee Ltd
Lyle Finance International Ltd

Mall Trust Corporation Ltd
Manufacturers Hanover Export Finance Ltd
Master Bakers and Confectioners Finance Co Ltd
Merban Ltd
Methodist Chapel Aid Association Ltd
Midland Industries (Finance) Ltd
MIT Securities Ltd

National and Commercial Development Capital Ltd
National Film Finance Consortium Ltd
NCNB (Export Finance) Ltd
New York London Trustee Co Ltd

Ogden Street Estates Ltd
Ordinto Investments Ltd

Pan American Employees Mutual Association Ltd
Paribas Finance Ltd
Phoenix Redcliffe Ltd
Piper Finance Ltd
Pleasure Heating Finance and Developments Ltd
Property Investment and Finance (Developments) Ltd

Queen Street Trust Ltd

Raleigh Industries (Gradual Payments) Ltd
Raymond Finance Ltd
Rediffusion Finance Ltd
Renault Acceptance Ltd
Rio Tinto Finance and Exploration Ltd
Robert Fleming and Co Ltd
Roitex Ltd
RTZ Finance Ltd

St Paul's Guarantee Corporation Ltd
Sale Tilney (Finance) Ltd
Scottish and European Finance Ltd
SCR Finance Ltd
Selap Ltd
Selection Trust Ltd
Ship Mortgage Finance Co Ltd
South Birmingham Savings Society Ltd
Southsea Mortgage and Investment Co Ltd
Standard Guarantee Ltd
Suffolk Mercantile Trust Ltd
Swiss Bank Corporation (International) Ltd

Thomson North Sea Finance Co Ltd
TKM Credit Corporation Ltd
TKM Factors Ltd
Toronto Dominion Bank Investment (UK) Ltd
Treesford Securities Ltd
TSB Trustcard Ltd
TWA United Kingdom Credit Union Employees Ltd

UDT International Finance Ltd
UKF Fertilisers Ltd

Wates Ltd
Wessex Finance Corporation Ltd
Westminster House and Land Investment Co Ltd
Whitehall Securities Corporation Ltd
Wholesale Vehicle Finance Ltd
Wilkinson Finance Ltd

Yorkshire Bank Finance Ltd

Bona fide bankers

The following persons held certificates, valid at 31 December 1978 under section 123 of the Companies Act 1967, to the effect that they had satisfied the Department of Trade that they could properly be treated for the purposes of the Moneylenders Acts 1900 to 1927 as being persons bona fide carrying on the business of banking.

African Continental Bank Ltd
Allied Arab Bank Ltd
Allied Bank International
Amex Bank Ltd
Anglo-Continental Trust Ltd (in liquidation)
Anglo-Eastern Bank Ltd

Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo SA
Bank of Europe Ltd
Bank Fur Gemeinwirtschaft AG
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank Julius Baer International Ltd
Bank of New Providence Ltd
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd
Bank of Tokyo Trust Co, (The)
Banque Francaise de Credit International Ltd
Barclays Bank Trust Co Ltd
Barnett, Christie Ltd
Beverley Acceptances Ltd
Boston Trust and Savings Ltd
Bowmaker Ltd
Bremar Holdings Ltd
British Linen Bank Ltd
Brook Securities and Co Ltd
Burlington Investments Ltd
Burston Finance Ltd (in liquidation)

Cannon Street Acceptances Ltd (in liquidation)
Capitol Consumer and Commercial Finance Ltd
C. E. Coates and Co Ltd
Cedar Holdings Ltd
Central Trustee Savings Bank Ltd
Chancery Trust Ltd
Chase Manhattan Ltd
Citibank Trust Ltd
Citicorp International Bank Ltd
Cleveland Guaranty Ltd
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd
Commercial Bank of Malawi Ltd
Commercial Bank of Wales Ltd
Commercial Credit Services Ltd
Commercial Savings Bank of Australia
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Concorde Trust Ltd
Consolidated Credits and Discounts Ltd
Co-operative Commercial Bank Ltd
Corinthian Securities Ltd
Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd
Credito Italiano SpA
Cripps Warburg Ltd

David Samuel Trust Ltd (in liquidation)
Dawnay Day and Co Ltd
Drayton Corporation Ltd
Duboff Brothers Ltd
Dunbar and Co Ltd

Eagil Trust Co Ltd
Edward Manson and Co Ltd
E. S. Schwab and Co Ltd
European Brazilian Bank Ltd

First Chicago Ltd
First International Bancshares Ltd
First National Bank in Dallas
First National Finance Corporation Ltd
First National Securities Ltd

Goode Durrant Trust Ltd
Gray Dawes and Co Ltd
Gresham Trust Ltd
Greyhound Guaranty Ltd
Grindlays Bank (Scotland) Ltd
G. T. Whyte and Co Ltd (in liquidation)

Havana International Bank Ltd
Henry Ansbacher and Co Ltd
Heritable and General Investment Bank Ltd
HFC Trust Ltd
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd
Hume Corporation Ltd

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd, (The)
Industrial Bank of Scotland Ltd
Investitions-Und Handels-Bank AG
Ionian Securities Ltd
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd
Italian International Bank Ltd

Jacobs Kroll and Co Ltd (in liquidation)
Japan International Bank Ltd
Julian S. Hodge and Co Ltd

Knowsley and Co Ltd
Lloyds Associated Banking Co Ltd
Lloyds and Scottish Trust Ltd
Lombard North Central Ltd
London and County Securities Ltd (in liquidation)
London Capital Securities Ltd
London Mercantile Corporation Ltd

Medens Trust Ltd
Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd
Mitsubishi Bank Ltd, (The)

N. H. Woolley and Co Ltd
Nordic Bank Ltd
North Carolina National Bank
Northern Commercial Trust Ltd
Northern Trust Co, (The)
Norwich General Trust Ltd

P. S. Refson and Co Ltd
People's Bank Ltd, (The)
Philipp Brothers and Joseph Ltd

R. Raphael and Sons Ltd
Red Dragon Securities Ltd
Republic National Bank of Dallas
Republic National Bank of New York
Robert Fraser and Partners Ltd
Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Ltd, (The)
Royal Trust Company of Canada, (The)

St Margarets Finance Ltd
Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd
Scandic Credit and Commerce Ltd
Schlesinger Ltd
Security Trust Company Ltd
Societe Generale (France) Bank Ltd
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Ltd
Sterling Credit Ltd
Sterling Industrial Securities Ltd

Trade Development Bank
Trucanda Trusts Ltd
Twentieth Century Banking Corporation Ltd

United Dominions Trust Ltd
United International Bank Ltd

Vavasseur Trust Co Ltd, (The)
Vernons Trust Corporation

Wallace Brothers Bank Ltd
Wells Fargo Ltd
Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co Ltd
Williams, Glyn and Co
Wintrust Securities Ltd

Zambia National Commercial Bank Ltd

Protection of Depositors Act 1963

Banking and discount companies

The following companies are recognised by the Secretary of State for Trade as banking or discount companies for the purposes of the Protection of Depositors Act 1963 (as amended) as at 31 December 1978. Companies marked with an asterisk are also recognised as banking or discount companies for the purposes of schedule 8 to the Companies Act 1948 (as amended).

*Alexanders Discount Co Ltd
Algemene Bank Nederland NV
*Allen, Harvey and Ross Ltd
Allied Bank International
Allied Irish Banks Ltd
*American Express International Banking Corporation
Amex Bank Ltd
*Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd
*A. P. Bank Ltd
*Arbuthnot Latham and Co Ltd
*Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd

Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SpA
Banco Central SA
*Banco de Bilbao
*Banco de Santander
Banco di Roma
Banco do Brasil SA
*Banco Espanol en Londres SA
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Ltd
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank Julius Baer International Ltd
*Bank Leumi (UK) Ltd
Bank Melli Iran
*Bank of Adelaide, (The)
Bank of America International Ltd
*Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association
*Bank of Cyprus (London) Ltd
*Bank of India
Bank of Ireland
*Bank of London and South-America Ltd
*Bank of Montreal
*Bank of New South Wales
*Bank of New Zealand
*Bank of Nova Scotia, (The)
Bank of Scotland
Bank of Tokyo and Detroit (International) Ltd
*Bank of Tokyo Ltd, (The)
*Bankers Trust Co
*Banque Belge Ltd
*Banque Belgo-Zairoise SA
*Banque de L'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, SA
*Banque Nationale de Paris Ltd
*Banque pour le Commerce Continental
*Barclays Bank International Ltd
Barclays Bank Ltd
Barclays Merchant Bank Ltd
*Baring Brothers and Co Ltd
*British Bank of the Middle East, (The)
British Linen Bank Ltd
*Brown Shipley and Co Ltd

*Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
*Cater Ryder and Co Ltd
Central Bank of India

continues on next page

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Entries in these lists are in alphabetical order according to the first initial letter of the title.

*Charterhouse, Japhet Ltd
*Chase Manhattan Bank NA, (The)
Chemical Bank
Chemical Bank International Ltd
*C. Hoare and Co
*Citibank NA
City National Bank of Detroit
*Clive Discount Co Ltd
Clydesdale Bank Ltd
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd
*Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd, (The)
*Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd, (The)
*Commercial Bank of the Near East Ltd, (The)
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago
Co-operative Bank Ltd
County Bank Ltd
Coutts and Co
Coutts Finance Co
*Credit Industriel et Commercial
*Credit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd
Credito Italiano SpA
Crocker National Bank

Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd
Daiwa Bank Ltd, (The)
Detroit Bank and Trust Co, (The)
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dow Banking Corporation

European Banking Co Ltd
European Brazilian Bank Ltd

*First National Bank of Boston
*First National Bank of Chicago, (The)
First Pennsylvania Bank NA
First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee
Forward Trust Ltd
Fuji Bank Ltd, (The)

*Gerrard and National Discount Co Ltd
*Gillett Brothers Discount Co Ltd
Girard Bank
Gray Dawes and Co Ltd
*Grindlay Brandts Ltd
*Grindlays Bank Ltd
*Guinness Mahon and Co Ltd

*Habib Bank Ltd
*Hambros Bank Ltd
Harris Trust and Savings Bank
*Hill, Samuel and Co Ltd
*Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, (The)

International Commercial Bank Ltd
*International Westminster Bank Ltd
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd
Irving Trust Co
Italian International Bank Ltd

Japan International Bank Ltd
*Jessel, Toynbee and Co Ltd
*J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co Ltd
Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd
Julian S. Hodge and Co Ltd

*Keyser Ullman Ltd
*King and Shaxson Ltd
*Kleinwort Benson Ltd

*Lazard Brothers and Co Ltd
*Leopold Joseph and Sons Ltd
*Lewis's Bank Ltd
Lloyds Associated Banking Co Ltd
*Lloyds Bank International (France) Ltd
*Lloyds Bank International Ltd
Lloyds Bank Ltd
Lombard North Central Ltd
London and Continental Bankers Ltd

*Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co
Marine Midland Bank
*Mellon Bank NA
*Mercantile Bank Ltd
Mercantile Credit Co Ltd
Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd
*Midland and International Banks Ltd
Midland Bank Ltd
Mitsubishi Bank Ltd
Mitsui Bank Ltd
*Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd
*Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
*Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd

*National Bank of Australasia Ltd, (The)
National Bank of Detroit
*National Bank of Greece SA
*National Bank of New Zealand Ltd, (The)
*National Commercial and Glyns Ltd
National Westminster Bank Ltd
*Nedbank Ltd
*N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd
Nordic Bank Ltd
Northern Trust Company of Chicago

Orion Bank Ltd
*Ottoman Bank

*Rea Brothers Ltd
Republic National Bank of Dallas
*Royal Bank of Canada, (The)
Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd, (The)

Saitama Bank Ltd, (The)
*Samuel Montagu and Co Ltd
Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd
*Sanwa Bank Ltd, (The)
Scandinavian Bank Ltd
*Seccombe Marshall and Campion Ltd
Security Pacific National Bank
*S. G. Warburg and Co Ltd
*Singer and Friedlander Ltd
*Slater, Walker Ltd
*Smith, St Aubyn and Co Ltd
*Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France SA
*Standard Chartered Bank Ltd, (The)
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Ltd
*State Bank of India
Sumitomo Bank Ltd, (The)
*Swiss Bank Corporation

Tokai Bank Ltd, (The)
*Toronto-Dominion Bank, (The)

UBAF Bank Ltd
*Union Bank of Switzerland
*Union Discount Company of London Ltd, (The)
*United Bank Ltd
United Dominions Trust Ltd
United International Bank Ltd

Wells Fargo Ltd
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Williams, Glyn and Co
Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd

*Yorkshire Bank Ltd

Domestic furniture: deliveries and orders in November

Domestic furniture deliveries for November are provisionally estimated at £93.4 million (at current prices), which gives a seasonally adjusted index of deliveries for the month of 109. The average for the latest three months, September to November, is 109, which is 2.0 per cent lower than the revised figure for the previous three months, June to August, and 9.0 per cent higher than the figure for the same period in 1977.

The index of orders on hand, on a seasonally adjusted basis, yields a provisional figure of 85 for November. The average for the three months September to November is 83 which is a rise of 15.4 per cent from the revised figure for the previous three months, and 24.1 per cent higher than the corresponding period last year.

Inquiries: Department of Industry, Economics and Statistics Division 3B, Room 107, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 8662.

Note

The indices are given on 1975 constant price basis, with 1975 = 100. When price increases are large, the problems associated with revaluation to constant prices become more acute. Thus relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in times of high inflation.

	Deliveries £m current values	Index of deliveries (1975 = 100)		Index of orders on hand (end of month or centred average 1975 = 100)	
		Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1974	430.7		93		92
1975	578.9		100		100
1976	660.2		101		84
1977	751.0 r		99		70
1977					
2nd qtr	167.5	90	92	65	67
3rd	168.7	87	97	62	66
4th	217.7 r	110 r	103 r	69	67
1978					
1st qtr	220.6 r	108 r	102	75	70
2nd	225.6 r	108 r	111 r	68	70
3rd	219,2 r	101 r	112	71	76
1977					
Apr	56.3 r	94	96	66	68
May	61.1 r	97	99	61	65
Jun	50.2 r	79	82	58	65
Jul	48.0	79	98	60	65
Aug	52.3	78 r	96	63	66
Sep	68.4	106	96	65	66
Oct	73.2 r	115 r	102 r	66	66
Nov	78.8 r	117	102	74	69
Dec	65.7 r	97 r	104 r	68	65
1978					
Jan	70.6 r	103 r	103	78	72
Feb	72.8 r	115	104	77	70
Mar	77.1 r	106 r	99	74	71
Apr	76.3 r	118	120 r	70	72
May	73.2 r	98	101 r	66 r	70
Jun	76.1 r	106	112 r	61	68
Jul	60.8 r	88	109	66	73
Aug	70.2 r	91	113	77	80
Sep	88.2 r	125	114	81	83
Oct	87.2 r	118 r	105 r	84	84 r
Nov	93.4 p	125 p	109 p	91 p	85 p
Averages					
Jun-Aug 1978			111		72
Sep-Nov 1978			109		83
Percentage change			−2.0		+15.4
Sep-Nov 1977			100		67
Sep-Nov 1978			109		83
Percentage change			+9.0		+24.1

r Revised. p Provisional.

Register of restrictive trading agreements (Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976)

Additions and amendments to the register
Additions and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the register during the quarter ending 31 December 1978 are given below in lists I and II respectively. An explanation of the modified form in which these are now being presented, and of the symbols used in the index, was published in *Trade and Industry*, 7 January 1977, pages 8 and 9.

Agreements referred to the Restrictive Practices Court
On 10 April 1959 there was published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, page 859, a list of all agreements in respect of which notices of reference (constituting formal commencement of proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court) had been issued, except those which had already been dealt with by the court. Subsequent additions have been published at approximately quarterly intervals; there have been no additions to the list in the period ending 31 December 1978.

Agreement not to be referred to the Restrictive Practices Court
The Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection may, on the representation of the Director General of Fair Trading, give directions under section 21(2) of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976, discharging him from the duty of referring an agreement to the Restrictive Practices Court. These agreements are indicated in the index to the register by the symbol 'B' and any additions during the period can readily be identified from the last column in list II.

'D' and 'F' agreements
Similarly, additions during the period to lists of agreements determined or varied to like effect can be readily identified from the symbol 'D' or 'F' respectively, together with the month and year concerned, given in the last column of lists I and II. This is explained more fully on page 9 of *Trade and Industry*, 7 January 1977.

Inspection of the register
The register may be inspected between 10.00 and 16.30 on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following addresses:

Office of Fair Trading (Public Search Room), Room 517, Chancery House, 57 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP

9 Hope Street, Edinburgh EH2 4EL.

Department of Commerce,[1] 176 Newtonbreda Road, Belfast BT1 4JX.

The fee for inspecting the register is £1.00 per day, but if fewer than five agreements are inspected, the fee is 20p for each agreement.

Indices to the register, including ones in which commodities and services are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge. There is also a card index available for inspection, listing the parties to 'service' agreements in alphabetical order.

[1] Only Northern Ireland agreements can be inspected on demand at this address but other agreements will be obtained for inquirers if required after inspecting the indices.

List I Additions to the register

Registered no. of agreement	Commodity or service	Area if local	See first paragraph on symbols
3995	Advertising films production		
4618	Aggregates	Greater London	
4356	Alloy carbon and spring steel flats and round bars		
4673	Animal feeding stuffs	Northern Ireland	
4657	Asphalt, hot rolled	Cambridgeshire	
4663	Asphalt, hot rolled	South Powys	D6/77
4690	Asphalt, hot rolled	Dyfed	
4691	Asphalt, hot rolled	Dyfed	
4693	Asphalt, hot rolled	South Glamorgan	
4695	Asphalt, hot rolled	Bristol, Avon, Gloucester	
4721	Asphalt, hot rolled	Devon	D2/77
4723	Asphalt, hot rolled	Exeter	
4724	Asphalt, hot rolled	Torbay	
4725	Asphalt, hot rolled	Dorset	
S/694	Banking, loan facilities		
S/657	Catering and hotel management consultancy		
4626	Chippings, surface dressing	N. Yorks	
4646	Chippings, surface dressing	Lancs	
4647	Chippings, surface dressing	Cumbria	
4663	Chippings, surface dressing	South Powys	
4672	Chippings, surface dressing	Cleveland, Northern N. Yorks, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Co Durham	
4677	Chippings, surface dressing	W. Yorks	
4690	Chippings, surface dressing	Dyfed	
4691	Chippings, surface dressing	Dyfed	
4690	Coated hardstone wearing courses	Dyfed	
4691	Coated hardstone wearing courses	Dyfed	
4105	Concrete, ready mixed	Colchester	D10/77
4110	Concrete, ready mixed	Basildon and Southend	D10/77
4111	Concrete, ready mixed	Thurrock, Havering and Dagenham	D10/77
4201	Concrete, ready mixed	Matlock, Cromford Ashbourne	D10/77
4202	Concrete, ready mixed	Stoke	D10/77
4203	Concrete, ready mixed	Coventry	D10/77
4217	Concrete, ready mixed	West London	D5/77
4241	Concrete, ready mixed	Crewe	D8/77
4261	Concrete, ready mixed	Buxton, Whaley Bridge and New Mills	D5/77
4281	Concrete, ready mixed	Keighley	D5/77
4292	Concrete, ready mixed	Cambridge	D5/77
4332	Concrete, ready mixed	Rugby, Lutterworth	D10/77
4334	Concrete, ready mixed	Nuneaton, Bedworth	D7/77
4541	Concrete, ready mixed	West Knighton, Dorset	
4586	Concrete, ready mixed	Thrapson	D4/77
4587	Concrete, ready mixed	Tewkesbury	D8/76
4588	Concrete, ready mixed	Ross-on-Wye, Ledbury and Forest of Dean	D8/76
4589	Concrete, ready mixed	Llanelli	D4/77
4590	Concrete, ready mixed	Ashford	D4/77
4591	Concrete, ready mixed	Canterbury	D4/77
4595	Concrete, ready mixed	Gloucester and Cheltenham	D8/76
4667	Concrete, ready mixed	Letchworth, Hitchin	D5/77
4668	Concrete, ready mixed	St Albans	D5/77
4671	Concrete, ready mixed	Biggleswade	D5/77
S/574	Copyright fee collecting		
4700	Diazo materials		
4658	Drystone sub-base	Northampton, Milton Keynes	
3672	Eggs	Northern Ireland	
4593	Electrical appliances		
S/289	Electrical appliance servicing		
S/625	Employment consultancy		F5/77
3973	Gaming and amusement machines		
4541	Gravel	West Knighton, Dorset	
4619	Gravel	Berks and Hants	
4623	Gravel	Market Deeping	
4624	Gravel	E. Riding of Yorks	
4635	Gravel	Shropshire	
4659	Gravel	Bromley, Bexley, Woolwich and North Kent	D6/77
4676	Gravel	Northern North Yorks, Co Durham and Cleveland	
4682	Gravel	Ludlow By Pass	
4684	Gravel	Poole, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Ringwood	
4686	Gravel	Witney, Banbury, Aylesbury, Oxford, Thame, High Wycombe, Wantage and Faringdon	
4687	Gravel	Hereford	
4688	Gravel	New Forest and Portsmouth	
4696	Gravel	North Staffs, South Lancs, and Cheshire	
4698	Gravel	Salop	
4699	Gravel	W. Midlands, S. Staffs, N. Warwicks	
4713	Gravel	Burford, Swindon, Marlborough, Chippenham and Cirencester	
4714	Gravel	E. Gloucester	
4716	Gravel	W. Sussex	
4720	Gravel	Dorset	D10/77
4693	Hardstone	Mid Glamorgan, South Glamorgan and Gwent	
4630	Hardstone, coated and dry	Gloucestershire	
4636	Hardstone, coated and dry	Gwynedd	
4660	Hardstone, coated and dry	Clwyd	D6/77
4661	Hardstone, coated and dry	Merseyside	D6/77
4662	Hardstone, coated and dry	N. Powys Local Authority	
4683	Hardstone, coated and dry	N. Powys	
4694	Hardstone, coated and dry	Shropshire	
S/738	Hotels and guest houses	Oxford	
4103	Ice cream	Sussex, Surrey, London, Cheshire, Lancs, Middx, Essex	
4104	Ice cream	London	
S/755	Inter-bank agency clearing		
S/756	Inter-bank agency clearing		
S/757	Inter-bank agency clearing		
S/758	Inter-bank agency clearing		
S/759	Inter-bank agency clearing		
S/693	Lift maintenance		
4715	Limestone	Kent	D12/75

continued on next page

Registered no. of agreement	Commodity or service	Area if local	See first paragraph on symbols
4695	Limestone aggregate, dry	Bristol, Avon and Gloucester	
4685	Limestone, coated	Hereford and Worcester	
4695	Limestone, coated	Bristol, Avon and Gloucester	
4709	Limestone, coated	West Sussex	
4710	Limestone, coated	East Sussex	D/77
4711	Limestone, coated	Berks	D/77
4627	Limestone, coated and dry	S. Warwickshire, S.E. Worcestershire, N.E. Gloucestershire	
4628	Limestone, coated and dry	Evesham, Stow-on-the-Wold and Cheltenham	
4629	Limestone, coated and dry	Gloucestershire	
4696	Limestone, dry	North Staffs, South Lancs, and Cheshire	
4638	Macadam, coated	Salop	
4639	Macadam, coated	Powys	
4663	Macadam, coated	South Powys	D6/77
4721	Macadam, coated	Devon	D2/77
4723	Macadam, coated	Exeter	
4724	Macadam, coated	Torbay	
4725	Macadam, coated	Dorset	
4620	Mail order goods		
4697	Marshall stability asphalt	Cheshire	
4674	Mining equipment		
S/733	Motor auctions		
4637	Newspaper raw materials		
4572	Newspapers		
3867	Plastic coating processes		
S/658	Research and development services		
4672	Roadstone, coated	Cleveland and Northern N. Yorks, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Co Durham and Scotland	
S/664	Rustproofing of vehicles	Bristol	
S/666	Rustproofing of vehicles	London Borough of Haringey	
S/667	Rustproofing of vehicles	Doncaster	
S/668	Rustproofing of vehicles	Glasgow	
S/669	Rustproofing of vehicles	Brierley Hill, Halesowen, Stourbridge	
S/671	Rustproofing of vehicles		
S/678	Rustproofing of vehicles	Winsford	
S/679	Rustproofing of vehicles	Portsmouth, Farnham, Gosport	
S/680	Rustproofing of vehicles	Norwich	
S/681	Rustproofing of vehicles	Lincoln	
S/696	Rustproofing of vehicles	Darlington	
S/697	Rustproofing of vehicles	Watford	
S/698	Rustproofing of vehicles	Oxford	
S/699	Rustproofing of vehicles	Livingstone and area	
S/704	Rustproofing of vehicles	Newcastle upon Tyne	
S/729	Rustproofing of vehicles	Leeds	
S/746	Rustproofing of vehicles	Newcastle upon Tyne and Tynemouth	
S/747	Rustproofing of vehicles	London Borough of Sutton	
S/749	Rustproofing of vehicles	Liverpool	
S/750	Rustproofing of vehicles	Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames	
S/751	Rustproofing of vehicles	Hull	
S/752	Rustproofing of vehicles	Southern Manchester and Stockport	
S/761	Rustproofing of vehicles	Chesterfield	
S/763	Rustproofing of vehicles	Coventry	
S/765	Rustproofing of vehicles	Banbury	
S/766	Rustproofing of vehicles	Lenton Notts	
4541	Sand	West Knighton	

Have you a good export picture?

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news.

Send your export photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Eighth floor, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Registered no. of agreement	Commodity or service	Area if local	See first paragraph on symbols
4619	Sand	Berkshire and Hampshire	
4623	Sand	Market Deeping	
4624	Sand	East Riding of Yorkshire	
4635	Sand	Shropshire	
4659	Sand	Bromley, Bexley, Woolwich and North Kent	D6/77
4676	Sand	Northern North York, Co Durham and Cleveland	
4682	Sand	Ludlow by pass	
4684	Sand	Poole, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Ringwood,	
4686	Sand	Witney, Banbury, Aylesbury, Oxford, Thame, High Wycombe, Wantage, Faringdon	
4687	Sand	Hereford	
4696	Sand	North Staffordshire, South Lancashire, and Cheshire	
4698	Sand	Salop	
4699	Sand	West Midlands, South Staffordshire and North Warwickshire	
4713	Sand	Burford, Swindon, Marlborough, Chippenham and Cirencester	
4714	Sand	East Gloucestershire	
4716	Sand	West Sussex	
4720	Sand	Dorset	D10/77
4630	Slag	Gloucestershire	
4625	Slag, coated and dry	Norfolk, Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire	
S/703	Stevedoring	Goole	
S/503	Stevedoring and quay handling	Sharpness	
4633	Stone, coated	Herefordshire and Worcestershire	
4679	Stone, coated	Cumbria, Scotland	
4680	Stone, coated	Cumbria	
4689	Stone, coated	Cumbria and North East England	
4664	Stone, coated and dry	Ludlow by pass	
4692	Stone, coated and dry	Herefordshire and Worcestershire	
4639	Stone, dry	Powys	
4678	Stone, dry	Cumbria	
4704	Stone, dry	North Yorkshire	
4705	Stone, dry	North and West Yorkshire	
S/502	Tour operator (school and group travel)		
S/677	Valuation		
4552	Vehicles		E7/78
4651	Waste disposal containers		
3998	Waste paper		F10/76
3999	Waste paper		D6/76
4536	Woollen and worsted yarn		
4555	Woollen and worsted yarn		

List II – Amendments to the index

Registered no. of agreement	Register index entry	Area if local	Amendment	
S/370	Bailiffs services			Add F9/78
4269	Concrete, ready mixed	Telford		Add D10/77
4268	Concrete, ready mixed	Stoke-on-Trent		Add D10/77
4269	Concrete, ready mixed	Birmingham and Nuneaton		Add D10/77
4276	Concrete, ready mixed	Ilkeston		Add D11/77
4277	Concrete, ready mixed	Mansfield		Add D11/77
4337	Concrete, ready mixed	Darlington		Add D11/77
4339	Concrete, ready mixed	Cumbria		Add D7/78
4039	Diazo copying material		D2/77	Add C7/78
4040	Diazo copying material		D2/77	Add C7/78
4041	Diazo copying material		D2/77	Add C7/78
4042	Diazo copying material		D2/77	Add C7/78
4044	Diazo copying material		D2/77	Add C7/78
4048	Diazo copying material		D2/77	Add C7/78
4050	Diazo copying material		D2/77	Add C7/78
4051	Diazo copying material		D2/77	Add C7/78
4052	Diazo copying material		D2/77	Add C7/78
4053	Diazo copying material		D2/77	Add C7/78
4054	Diazo copying material		D2/77	
4055	Diazo copying material		D2/77	
4077	Diazo copying material		D3/77	Add C7/78
4087	Diazo copying material			Add C7/78
4078	Drafting film		D3/77	Add C7/78
4085	Drafting office equipment		D3/77	Add C7/78
S/625	Employment consultancy			Add F5/77
S/251	Foreign exchange dealings			Add D7/78
S/654	Forwarding agency			Add B11/78
S/172	Freight forwarding (import clearance)	London (Heathrow)		Add B11/78
4089	Hides			Add D6/77
S/41	Horse riding schools			Add F10/78
S/738	Hotels and guest houses	Oxford		Add F11/78
4089	Leather			Add D6/77
4089	Leather suede			Add D6/77
S/311	Loan facilities (transport)			Add B11/78
S/659	Loan facilities (transport)			Add E7/78
S/322	Maintenance services			Add D9/78
3363	Newspapers (daily) and periodicals			Add B11/78
4089	Skins			Add D6/77
S/621	Stevedoring	Goole		Add D11/77
3998	Waste paper			Add F10/76

Addresses of ECGD offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a government department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters and insurance against political risks for new investments overseas. Although credit insurance is its main service to exporters the department offers them a number of others. Firstly the bank guarantee scheme, enables exporters who are eligible to obtain export finance from their bank at a special low rate. Major projects carried out by British firms in overseas countries can be financed by the buyer credit technique which gives the exporter the bulk of his payment on shipment of the goods. Similar to this is the line of credit facility which extends the buyer credit principle to include contracts often with an individual value as low as £10,000. ECGD now insures 35 per cent of all UK exports. For full details of all ECGD services contact Publicity Branch, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL, tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 258, telex 883601, or get in touch with one of the offices listed below.

Central London

London, EC1 to EC4, WC1 and 2, W1 and SW1.

B. M. Sidwell, Waverley House, 7–12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB, tel. 01-437 2292 telex 24105.

South London

London SE, SW2–20 and W2–14, Kent, Surrey (excluding the administrative district of Spelthorne), East and West Sussex, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight and the Channel Isles.

J. M. Foster, 320 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR9 4HL, tel. 01-686 9921 telex 946998.

North London

London N, NW, E, the southern parts of Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, the Slough, Burnham and Datchet area of Berkshire and the Spelthorne district of Surrey.

J. K. Sedman, 593-599 High Road, Tottenham, N17 6SW, tel. 01-808 4570 telex 263615.

Belfast

The six counties of Northern Ireland.

R. H. Forsyth, River House, High Street, Belfast, BT1 2BE, tel. 0232 31743 telex 74577.

Birmingham

Leicester, Nottinghamshire, Salop, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands, the southern part of Derbyshire and that part of Hereford and Worcester formerly known as Worcestershire.

F. Wilmot, Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3SB, tel. 021-233 1771 telex 33132.

Bristol

Dyfed, Powys, Gwent, West, Mid and South Glamorgan, Gloucester, Avon, Wiltshire, Oxon, Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. That part of Hereford and Worcester formerly known as Herefordshire, Berkshire except the Slough, Burnham and Datchet areas.

R. A. Bounds, 1 Redcliffe Street, Bristol BS1 6NP, tel. 0272 299971 telex 44248.

Cambridge

Bedfordshire, Cambridge, Norfolk, Northamptonshire and Suffolk, the northern parts of Essex, Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire, and the southern part of Lincolnshire including the City of Lincoln.

R. Rand, Three Crowns House, 72–80 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1NJ, tel. 0223 68801 telex 81624.

Glasgow

Scotland and the Outer Isles.

D. W. Miller, Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6T1, tel. 041-332 8707 telex 77130.

Leeds

Durham, Tyne and Wear, Northumberland, Cleveland, North, West and South Yorkshire, Humberside and the northern part of Lincolnshire.

W. Ford, West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds LS1 5AA, tel. 0532 450631 telex 55125.

Manchester

Gwynedd, Clwyd, Cheshire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Cumbria, the northern part of Derbyshire and Isle of Man.

R. H. K. Hughes, Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 4AJ, tel. 061-228 3621 telex 667756.

Wholesale price indices in December

Output prices

The provisional price index for the home sales of manufactured products increased by ¾ per cent in December to 158.3 (1975 = 100).

The index for manufactured products other than food, drink and tobacco was also ¾ per cent higher. Almost half of the increase was due to higher prices for vehicles and mechanical engineering products. This index rose by 1¾ per cent in the latest three months.

Higher prices for cars and commercial vehicles accounted for most of the 1½ per cent increase in the index for the vehicles industry. This index rose by 3 per cent in the latest three months.

Widespread price rises were responsible for the increases of 1¼ per cent and ½ per cent in the indices for the mechanical and electrical engineering industries respectively. Almost half of the 1 per cent increase in the index for the instrument engineering industry was accounted for by higher prices for process measuring and control equipment.

Higher prices for pre-cast concrete goods accounted for most of the ½ per cent increase in the index for the bricks, cement, etc, industries.

Higher prices for titanium made the most significant contribution to the ½ per cent increase in the index for the metal manufacturing industries.

Higher prices for milk and milk products (see note) and, to a lesser extent, bread and flour confectionery, accounted for most of the 1½ per cent rise in December in the index for the output of the food manufacturing industries. This index rose by 2 per cent in the latest three months.

The change in the index for all manufac-

More about wholesale price indices

General inquiries and	**01-215 3073**
tables 1, 1a and 2	**01-215 3544**
Table 3	
engineering	**01-215 3549**
chemicals, steel, building materials, etc	**01-215 5216**
textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc	**01-215 3548**
Tables 4 and 5	**01-215 3173**

Correspondence: Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 4, Room 249, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB

Table 1 Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased

1975 = 100

SIC 1968 Orders or MLH Numbers		1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr	1978 4th qtr p	1977 Dec	1978 May	1978 Jun	1978 Jul	1978 Aug	1978 Sep	1978 Oct	1978 Nov p	1978 Dec p
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	142.2	140.2	146.3	144.9	147.0	141.0	146.8	147.0	145.8	144.2	144.8	145.7	147.3	148.0
	Materials [1]	142.1	139.5	145.5	143.8	146.1	140.7	146.0	146.3	144.8	143.0	143.7	144.7	146.5	147.2
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	143.0	145.5	152.9	152.8	153.0	143.1	152.8	152.9	152.9	152.8	152.8	153.0	153.0	153.0
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	139.1	134.2	141.5	139.2	140.8	137.3	142.3	142.1	139.7	138.8	139.1	139.8	141.5	141.1
	Materials [1]	138.4	132.1	139.3	136.6	138.5	136.2	140.2	140.0	137.2	136.2	136.4	137.3	139.3	138.8
Order III	Materials and fuel purchased by the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	147.5	151.1	155.2	156.4	159.0	147.7	155.4	156.6	157.6	155.3	156.3	157.5	158.6	160.9
	Materials and fuels purchased by selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	149.6	153.7	157.0	157.2	160.7	149.7	157.0	158.0	158.8	155.2	157.6	159.0	160.3	162.8
	Materials	149.6	153.7	157.0	157.3	160.9	149.7	157.0	158.1	159.0	155.2	157.7	159.1	160.5	163.1
	Fuel [2]	150.8	152.1	155.9	155.9	156.0	150.9	155.9	155.9	155.9	155.8	155.9	156.0	156.0	156.1
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	149.9	153.8	156.2	157.5	161.1	149.8	156.4	157.4	158.6	155.6	158.3	159.4	160.6	163.2
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	148.4	149.0	153.4	153.2	155.2	148.7	153.5	153.6	153.2	152.9	153.6	155.0	155.2	155.5
311 and 312	Steel industries	142.1	141.2	145.7	146.7	148.7	141.2	145.9	146.2	146.0	146.4	147.6	148.3	148.7	149.1
321 to 323	Non-ferrous metals industry	140.1	135.5	142.3	146.7	155.6	140.5	142.5	144.1	143.0	146.8	150.2	155.0	155.2	156.6
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	145.2	148.1	152.5	155.8	159.3	145.4	152.5	153.3	154.3	156.0	157.1	158.5	159.5	160.0
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	142.1	143.4	148.3	151.2	155.0	142.3	148.4	149.5	149.6	151.3	152.6	154.4	154.9	155.7
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering industries	146.1	150.9	156.0	158.9	162.7	146.6	155.9	156.6	158.0	158.8	159.9	161.9	162.8	163.3
Order XII	Metal goods industries	145.8	147.8	152.6	155.5	159.0	145.8	152.8	153.5	154.0	155.7	156.7	158.3	159.2	159.5
Order XIII	Textile industries	141.3	140.8	145.4	146.1	149.6	140.7	145.6	146.0	145.5	146.1	146.7	148.3	149.6	151.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	137.4	139.5	142.3	144.8 p	146.8	137.5	142.4	142.8	144.2	144.5	145.7 p	146.6 p	146.8	147.0
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement etc, industries	146.2	148.6	152.9	154.5	157.0	146.5	153.1	153.6	154.1	154.5	154.8	156.3	157.1	157.7
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	152.6	155.3	158.6	160.2	163.2	152.9	158.9	159.2	159.8	160.3	160.6	162.9	163.2	163.6
Order XVII	Timber industries	147.7	146.1	147.0	150.7	153.4	146.4	146.7	148.1	149.4	150.9	151.8	152.6	153.4	154.1
481 to 484	Paper industries	123.0	117.5	120.6	120.2	124.9	121.5	121.0	120.7	120.8	119.9	119.8	123.9	125.6	125.1
Order XX	Construction materials	150.0	153.0	156.6	159.7	163.0	151.3	156.6	157.7	158.7	159.7	160.6	161.9	163.1	163.9
Part of Order XX	House building materials	150.9	152.5	156.2	159.8	163.0	150.9	156.0	157.7	158.7	159.9	160.9	161.8	163.1	164.2

[1] Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising. [2] Includes petroleum products. p Provisional.

Table 1a Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased by selected sectors of industry

1975 = 100

1968 SIC		1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr	1978 4th qtr p	1977 Dec	1978 May	1978 Jun	1978 Jul	1978 Aug	1978 Sep	1978 Oct	1978 Nov p	1978 Dec p
361	Electrical machinery industry	143.3	145.5	149.4	152.5	155.5	143.6	149.3	150.3	151.3	152.6	153.7	154.7	155.6	156.3
362	Insulated wires and cables industry	137.4	136.2	142.8	145.3	149.2	137.4	142.8	145.1	143.4	145.7	146.7	148.6	149.0	150.1
364	Radio and electronic components industry	142.2	144.8	148.5	151.5	155.3	142.4	148.5	149.3	149.9	151.5	153.0	154.9	155.3	155.8
368	Domestic appliances industry	146.5	149.1	152.1	155.4	158.6	147.0	152.2	152.7	154.0	155.6	156.6	157.8	158.7	159.2
369	Electrical goods industries n.e.s.	144.6	145.9	149.7	153.0	157.2	144.8	149.7	150.7	151.4	153.1	154.6	156.4	157.3	158.0
381	Motor vehicle industry	144.9	148.4	152.6	156.1	159.0	145.3	152.7	153.6	154.8	156.3	157.2	158.2	159.2	159.6
411	Man-made fibres industry	134.9	134.1	137.1	137.4	140.8	134.8	137.0	137.2	136.9	137.5	137.8	140.4	140.9	141.2
414	Woollen and worsted industry	139.4	139.2	150.5	154.3	157.9	139.9	151.5	154.7	155.1	154.3	153.6	153.0	157.8	163.0
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs industry	139.8	140.9	143.7	146.5	149.4	139.7	143.7	144.8	145.7	146.3	147.4	148.8	149.6	149.9
450	Footwear industry	135.4	136.5	139.3	141.9 p	143.7	135.5	139.5	139.8	141.4	141.9	142.5 p	143.4 p	143.7	144.1
481	Paper and board making industry	121.7	115.2	118.5	118.0	123.2	119.8	119.0	118.6	118.6	117.8	117.6	122.1 p	123.9	123.5

p Provisional.

tured products measured over a 12-month period increased from 7¾ to 8¼ per cent in December, the first increase since August. The increase in the index over the latest six months rose from 3½ to 3¾ per cent.

Input prices

The provisional price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry increased by ½ per cent in December to 148.0 (1975 = 100). This index rose by 5 per cent over the last 12 months.

The index for materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco industries fell by ¼ per cent in December. Lower sterling prices for crude oil, resulting from the appreciation of sterling against the dollar, made the most significant contribution. With crude oil excluded, the index showed no change, higher prices for mohair being offset by lower prices for a number of other commodities.

Higher prices for copper and to a lesser extent lead, partially offset by lower prices for tin, were responsible for the 1 per cent increase in the index for materials and fuel purchased by the non-ferrous metals industry. This index rose by 4¼ per cent in the lastest three months. Higher prices for copper also made the most significant contribution to the ½ per cent increase in the index for the electrical engineering industries.

Higher prices for mohair accounted for most of the 1 per cent increase in the index for the textiles industries. This index rose by 3 per cent in the latest three months.

Almost half of the ½ per cent increase in the index for materials and fuel purchased by the timber industries was accounted for by higher prices for imported softwood.

Lower prices for imported woodpulp because of the appreciation of sterling against the dollar accounted for the ½ per cent fall in the index for the paper industries. This index rose by 4½ per cent in the latest three months.

Higher prices for milk (see note) were mainly responsible for the 1½ per cent increase in the index for materials purchased by the food manufacturing industries.

Notes on wholesale price indices

1 Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry*, 20 October 1978.

2 The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

3 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by sectors of industry.

4 Firm and provisional indices, at all levels of aggregation, include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional figures will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

5 Revisions to firm index numbers will only be made if they are significant. These revisions will be notified when the series are next published.

6 Some indices in tables 3 and 4 were only published at intervals of four months on base 1970 = 100. Commencing in December 1978 all available indices on base 1975 = 100 are published every month.

Monthly Digest of Statistics

A compendium, compiled by the Central Statistical Office, of basic information across a wide range of 19 different subjects including population, employment and price statistics, social services, production and output, energy, construction, transport, catering, home and overseas finance, and the weather. It contains mostly runs of monthly and quarterly estimates for at least two years and annual figures for several more.

Price £1.95. ISSN 0308-6666. Annual subscription including supplement of definitions and postage £28. 26. From HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Note

The wholesale price of milk rose in December although the increase in retail prices was implemented in November. This was an administrative arrangement to ensure the correct reimbursement to processors and distributors of milk in the period up to March 1979.

Table 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1975 = 100

1968 SIC Orders or MLH Numbers		1977	1978				1977	1978							
		4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr p	Dec	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
Orders III to XIX	Output of manufactured products	145.8	149.2	151.8	154.8	157.3	146.3	151.9	152.7	153.8	154.8	155.7	156.6	157.1	158.3
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	143.3	146.6	149.4	152.3	155.2	143.9	149.5	150.3	151.4	152.2	153.3	154.5	155.1	156.1
	Output of selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	153.8	157.2	160.1	163.7	165.7	154.4	160.2	161.4	162.9	163.7	164.4	164.7	164.9	167.5
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	155.3	159.2	162.1	165.3	167.6	156.2	162.2	163.0	164.3	165.3	166.2	166.7	166.7	169.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	137.8	141.2	142.8	144.2	146.8	138.4	142.8	143.0	143.6	144.2	144.9	145.8	146.9	147.8
Order VI	Metal manufacturing	148.3	149.8	152.7	156.6	160.3	148.5	152.7	153.8	155.2	156.8	157.8	159.2	160.5	161.2
311 and 312	Steel industries	147.5	150.6	152.8	156.6	158.7	147.7	152.8	153.1	155.2	157.1	157.4	157.8	158.9	159.3
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	143.3	147.5	151.0	154.8	158.3	144.3	151.0	152.2	153.6	154.7	156.0	157.2	157.9	159.7
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	143.1	147.7	150.7	154.4	158.2	144.5	150.9	151.2	153.0	154.4	155.9	157.0	157.8	159.8
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	139.5	145.8	147.2	149.4	152.6	141.0	147.2	147.5	148.8	149.5	149.9	151.8	152.2	153.9
Order IX	Electrical engineering	137.0	139.4	142.9	145.2	148.6	137.7	142.9	144.1	144.2	145.4	146.1	147.7	148.7	149.3
Order XI (excluding MLH 383)	Vehicles	151.2	157.0	160.0	165.5	168.6	152.2	159.6	161.7	164.9	165.6	165.9	166.6	168.3	170.9
Order XII	Metal goods industries n.e.s.	146.3	150.5	155.6	159.9	164.2	146.9	155.8	156.5	157.4	159.8	162.6	163.6	164.1	165.0
Order XIII	Textile industries	139.0	143.0	145.5	148.9	151.1	139.2	145.5	146.1	147.6	148.6	150.4	150.8	151.0	151.5
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	133.7	138.4	140.8	144.3	147.7	134.6	141.1	141.6	143.1	143.9	145.8	147.2	147.9	148.0
441 to 445 and 449	Made-up clothing	132.5	137.0	139.3	142.9	146.5	133.3	139.4	140.0	141.6	142.6	144.5	145.9	146.8	146.9
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement etc. industries	157.5	160.1	166.2	170.3	173.3	158.1	165.8	168.1	169.2	170.4	171.2	172.9	173.1	173.9
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	148.3	151.9	155.4	158.3	163.6	149.4	155.1	156.2	157.5	157.8	159.5	163.5	163.9	163.5
Order XVII	Timber industries	141.9	144.4	145.8	148.9	151.3	142.4	145.8	146.1	147.7	148.9	150.1	150.4	151.4	152.2
481 to 484	Paper industries	131.9	132.4	133.5	134.5	138.2	132.0	133.6	133.8	134.2	134.6	134.7	137.5	138.0	139.0

p Provisional

Table 3 Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly)

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1977 Dec	1978 Sep	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
II Mining and quarrying					
101 **Coal**	140.7	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0
102 **Stone and slate quarrying and mining**	162.9	172.9	177.2	178.9	179.2
Stone quarrying and mining					
Limestone and dolomite	170.6	181.1	187.2	188.4	189.0
Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	156.4	168.0	171.2	172.7	173.2
Coated limestone roadstone	165.4	174.2	176.6	179.0	179.9
Granite	148.6	157.4	158.8	161.3	161.4
Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstone	140.6	153.7	154.0	156.9	157.0
Granite and other chippings	144.3	154.2	154.3	152.8	152.9
Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	153.9	159.8	162.0	164.2	164.2
Slate quarrying and mining					
Roofing slates	184.7	204.4	204.4	204.4	204.4
103 **Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction**	163.3	176.0	180.5	180.6	180.7
Sand and gravel (uncoated)	190.7	206.0	214.4	214.5	214.5
Sand and gravel (ex-pit or works)	192.2	206.7	215.3	215.4	215.4
Sand and gravel (delivered)	169.4	181.7	187.6	187.6	187.6
Clay, brick, earth, marl and shale					
China clay	131.8	141.4	141.4	141.4	141.7 e
109 **Other mining and quarrying**	173.4	182.4	182.4	182.4	182.5
109/3 **Salt**	189.8	198.9	198.9	198.9	198.9
III Food, drink and tobacco					
231 **Brewing and malting**	142.4	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3
240 **Tobacco**	151.1	161.2	161.2	161.2	161.2
IV Coal and petroleum products					
261 **Coke ovens and manufactured fuel**					
Foundry coke	140.2	152.5	152.5	152.5	152.5
262 **Mineral oil refining**					
Motor spirit (including duty) [1]	130.9	130.9	130.9	130.9	130.9
Gas/diesel oil	166.0	166.0	166.0	166.0	166.0
Derv (including duty)[1]	160.3	160.3	160.3	160.3	160.3
Medium fuel oil (950 seconds including duty) [1]	169.5	169.5	169.5	169.5	169.5
V Chemicals and allied industries					
271 **General chemicals**	141.2	146.3	148.6 p	149.3	150.0
271/1 **Inorganic chemicals**	145.4	155.1	158.2	159.0	159.2
Inorganic acids and oxygen compounds of non-metals	129.2	135.0	136.2	136.5	137.0
Metallic oxides, hydroxides, peroxides and other inorganic bases	137.8	155.6	159.9	161.1	161.2
Metallic salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids	149.6	155.7	160.5	161.3	161.3
Soda ash	160.6	170.3	177.0	177.5	177.5
Metallic salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids-other than soda ash	146.7	151.8	156.0	157.0	157.0
271/2 **Organic chemicals**	136.9	140.0	142.5 p	143.5	144.5
Hydrocarbons other than products of coal tar etc	130.5	130.9	138.4 p	141.5	142.8
Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons	149.8	154.1	154.1 p	154.1	156.8
Alcohols, phenols and pheno-alcohols	134.9	131.5	131.5 p	131.5	131.8
Nitrogen function compounds	127.8	139.2	139.2	139.2	139.2
271/3 **Other chemicals**					
Bleaching materials	167.2	182.9	185.4	185.5	191.5
Plasticisers, mixed or unmixed	127.8	128.9	128.9	128.9	129.3
272 **Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations**					
Pharamaceutical chemicals —central nervous system	159.4	171.6	171.6	172.8	173.7
Pharmaceutical preparations	145.0	155.3	157.2 p	158.0	159.7
—central nervous system	161.8	175.8	177.4 p	181.8	181.9
Anaesthetics	140.4	144.8	144.8	145.4	146.0
Analgesics	151.1	166.9	170.1	171.1	171.1
Psycho analeptics	176.1	182.3	182.3	182.3	182.3
—cardiovascular system	169.4	172.5	172.5	172.7	173.0
Plain hypotensives	170.7	170.7	170.7	171.1	171.2
—respiratory system	165.0	178.8	178.8	178.8	178.8
Cough and cold preparations	169.0	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0
—alimentary tract and nutrition	133.5	151.8	152.6	152.4	152.4
—dermatologicals	136.9	151.9	151.9	152.9	153.2
—general anti-infectives					
Antibiotics	124.2	127.2	128.6	127.5	128.5
Penicillins	144.3	151.0	154.3	154.9	154.9
273 **Toilet preparations**	139.0	149.8	150.1	151.9	152.3
—specifically for men	133.5	149.3	151.3	151.3	151.3
After-shave, cologne and pre-shave lotions in alcoholic lotion form	137.8	166.5	166.5	166.5	166.5
—other than specifically for men	139.6	149.9	149.9	151.9	152.4
Hair preparations (excl. shampoos)	139.9	157.8	157.8	159.1	159.2
Talc and dusting powders and bath preparations					
Talc and dusting powders	142.0	158.6	159.0	159.0	159.0
Bath oils, cream and liquid essences	132.8	138.3	138.3	152.8	152.8
Make-up preparations	136.7	148.5	148.5	148.7	149.2
Lipsticks and lip glosses inc. lipsalve	135.2	148.1	148.1	148.9	149.8
Face powders	137.0	152.2	152.2	152.8	153.2
Liquid and cream facial make-up preparations	138.2	157.0	157.0	157.0	157.0
Eye shadow and mascara	139.4	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.7
Nail preparations	134.4	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1
Creams and lotions	134.6	138.1	138.1	138.2	139.3
Facial beauty care preparations	127.2	136.9	136.9	136.9	137.6
Cleansing creams, cold creams, lotions and milks, moisturisers, nourishing and night creams	127.7	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.1
General creams and lotions					
Hand creams, lotions and gels	152.2	163.1	163.1	163.5	167.1
Deodorants, anti-perspirants and depilatories	126.8	134.4	134.4	135.8	135.8
Dental toothpaste and powder	145.3	148.3	148.3	151.4	152.0
Soapless shampoos	147.5	160.4	160.4	160.4	160.4
274 **Paint**	134.1	142.0	142.1	142.7	143.1
Air drying and stoving finishers, undercoats, primers, surfacers and sealers, varnishes and lacquers					
Building structural and preservative products	133.6	141.3	141.3	142.0	142.5
Emulsion paints	133.3	138.6	138.6	139.2	139.6
Filling and sealing compounds of all types	125.2	134.5	134.5	134.5	134.5
275 **Soap and detergents**	133.4	137.5	137.4	140.0	141.3
Fatty acids	134.2	143.7	143.0	147.2	148.7
Soap (excluding scouring preparations)	129.4	133.9	133.9	135.6	137.6
Toilet soap in tablet form	126.4	130.9	130.9	132.0	134.5
Finished synthetic detergents compounded materials primarily for washing purposes	131.7	135.3	135.3	138.5	139.5
276 **Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber**	140.8	141.8	142.0 p	142.5	143.2
276/1 **Synthetic resins and plastics materials**	140.6	141.6	141.9 p	142.3	143.0
Products of condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition	140.7	142.0	142.1	142.3	142.7
Products of polymerisation and copolymerisation	140.3	138.4	138.5 p	138.8	139.8
Acrylics	128.9	129.0	129.0	129.5	131.8
Polyethylene granules, compounds and powders	138.5	134.6	134.9 p	135.1	135.7
Styrene polymers and copolymers	137.2	133.3	133.3 p	133.1	133.7
Cellulosics and other plastics and modified natural resins	132.2	134.4	134.9 p	138.0	138.3
Intermediate forms between the resin and semi-fabricated stages	146.4	147.7	147.7	147.8	147.8
Semi-finished products	141.2	147.1	147.8	148.0	148.4
277 **Dyestuffs and pigments**	151.1	157.8	158.0	161.5	165.0
Pigments					
Inorganic pigment colours	155.2	163.6	163.6	166.4	166.4
White lead [2]	170.0	168.1	184.2	188.7	194.0
278 **Fertilisers**	128.3	140.1	141.3	142.5	143.8
279 **Other chemical industries**	138.6	146.7 p	148.2 p	149.7	150.3
279/4 **Formulated pesticides**	138.0	147.4 p	148.8 p	149.5	150.6
Disinfectants	131.8	143.0	143.3	143.6	146.0
Pesticides	149.1	156.5 p	156.2 p	157.2 e	157.9 e
Insecticides (other than seed dressings)	150.7	158.5 p	157.7 p	158.8 e	159.6 e
Containing organophosphorous compounds	129.8	131.1 p	129.3 p	130.3 e	130.9 e
Preparations for plant control					
Herbicides	135.5	142.5	145.8	146.7	147.3
279/6 **Surgical bandages, etc**	138.6	147.5	147.6	148.5	149.0
Surgical and medicated dressings	140.8	151.7	151.9	153.8	154.9
Disposable sanitary goods					
Sanitary towels and tampons	136.6	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.7
279/7 **Photographic chemical materials**	134.4	146.0	147.9 p	148.1	148.3
VI Metal manufacture					
311/2 **Steel**	147.6	156.8	157.0	158.0	158.1
Non-alloy steels	147.2	156.1	156.3	157.3	157.4
Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs	160.7	165.0	165.0	165.0	165.0
Heavy rails, sleepers and fishplates, etc	135.6	148.6	148.6	148.6	148.9
Heavy rolled products, 80 mm and over	147.9	161.4	161.4	161.4	161.4
Angles, tees and other sections	146.9	156.9	156.9	156.9	156.9
Girders, beams, joists, columns	148.3	163.2	163.2	163.2	163.2
Rods and bars in coils	143.8	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.4
Steel strip (non-alloy)	145.9	158.1	158.1	158.1	158.1
Hot rolled strip (under 600 mm wide)	145.0	156.3	156.3	156.3	156.3
Plates in coils and cut lengths	131.4	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4
Steel sheet (under 3 mm thick)	152.8	162.1	162.1	162.1	162.1
Uncoated steel sheet	155.9	167.6	167.6	167.6	167.6
Uncoated steel sheet hot rolled	134.7	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0
Uncoated steel sheet cold reduced	158.0	169.2	169.2	169.2	169.2
Electrical steel sheet	158.7	167.7	167.7	167.7	167.7
Galvanised steel sheet	143.5	147.7	147.7	147.7	147.7
Light sections	143.1	145.1	145.1	145.1	145.1
Tinplate and blackplate	155.0	163.4	163.4	170.4	171.5
Tinplate	155.1	163.6	163.6	170.6	171.6
Blackplate	149.3	155.2	155.2	161.4	162.4
Bright steel bars, non-alloy	156.5	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3
Forgings (other than drop forgings)	160.8	175.5	175.8	176.1	176.8
Non-alloy steel castings	151.9	162.1	163.9	169.4	169.4
Stainless and heat resisting alloy steels	144.7	151.8	151.8	153.3	153.3
Sheets (under 3 mm thick)					
Stainless steel sheets	154.7	166.9	166.9	166.9	166.9
Stainless steel castings	142.7	157.0	157.2	162.2	162.2
Alloy steels other than stainless and heat resisting	152.7	164.9	165.8	166.4	166.4
Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs (excluding tube)	159.7	172.5	172.5	172.5	172.5
Bars and rods other than in coil (excluding bright bars)	149.0	158.0	159.8	160.4	160.4
Plates in coils and cut lengths	124.6	138.4	138.4	138.4	138.4
Alloy steel castings	145.9	159.6	161.8	163.9	163.9

Table 3 Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly) *continued*

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1977 Dec	1978 Sep	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
Structural steel	139.8	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
Steel for reinforcement (cut, bent, and delivered)	147.0	152.2	158.8	158.9	158.9
Light re-rolled bars and sections	141.6	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3
312 Steel tubes	147.6	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3
Fittings for steel tubes	137.5	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2
Steel tubes (other than electric conduit tubes)	149.8	171.4	171.4	171.4	171.4
313 **Iron castings, etc**	144.4	153.4 p	155.8 p	158.9	159.5
313/3 **Engineers castings**	141.8	151.4 p	152.8 p	154.0	155.1
Vehicle iron castings	137.7	148.4	149.2	150.7	151.4
—industrial and marine machinery and plant	145.1	153.9 p	155.8 p	156.8	158.2
Heavy engineering	142.9	154.1	155.4	157.5	157.5
Light engineering and hydraulic	141.0	154.1 p	154.2 p	156.2	156.4
313/4 **Other iron castings**					
Building and domestic goods	148.5	160.8 p	167.8 p	174.6	174.8
Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	141.9	152.0	152.8	164.5	164.5
321 **Aluminium and aluminium alloys**					
Semi-manufactures (excluding castings and forgings)					
Aluminium plate, sheet, strip, circles and blanks	184.6	182.1	175.9	180.9	180.9 e
Aluminium extrusions and tubes (bars, rods, sections, etc)	179.3	177.0	179.3	183.3	183.3 e
Aluminium forgings	158.7	188.2	191.5	191.5	191.5
322 **Copper, brass and other copper alloys**					
Copper					
Copper tubes	132.7	148.4	149.0	149.5	149.5 e
Copper sheet and strip	131.9	140.6	142.6	142.4	145.9
Brass and other copper alloys					
—unwrought	120.6	130.2	132.5	132.5	132.2 e
—semi-manufactures	122.6	131.8	134.5	134.6	135.7 e
323 **Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals**					
Lead and lead alloys					
—semi-manufactures	180.8	175.1	198.1	202.8	209.4
Nickel [2]	118.5	112.2	109.3	107.0	105.2
Titanium	155.8	175.0	175.0	175.0	208.4

VII Mechanical engineering

331 **Agricultural machinery**	155.7	169.9 p	171.1 p	173.1	174.5
Soil preparation and cultivation machinery	153.3	167.2 p	168.6 p	169.2	169.7
Harvesting, threshing, feed processing etc machinery	159.8	174.0	174.7	178.2	179.1
Pick-up balers	161.5	176.0	178.3	178.3	178.3
Grinding mills and meal mixers (excluding combined mills and mixers)	142.7	164.0	164.4	164.4	165.1
Milking machinery					
Milking machines, including parts	154.6	170.6	171.3	173.0	173.6 e
Elevators and conveyors (excluding tractor mounted hydraulic loaders)	161.9	173.5	174.3	177.4	184.7 e
332 **Metal working machine tools**	147.2	160.0 p	161.7 p	165.0	166.8
332/1 **Metal cutting machine tools**	148.5	161.6 p	163.4 p	167.3	167.6
332/2 **Metal forming machine tools**	145.0	156.2	158.0	160.8	165.9
333 **Pumps, valves, compressors and fluid power equipment**	139.1	150.0	153.0 p	154.5	155.8 e
333/1 **Pumps**	144.3	154.1	156.0	157.4	157.4
Centrifugal pumps	145.1	154.4	156.0	156.1	156.0 e
Positive displacement pumps	143.1	154.4	157.4	163.5	164.1
Kerbside petrol and oil measuring pumps and parts	139.3	149.2	149.2	149.2	149.2
333/2 **Industrial valves**	130.9	140.9	144.4	147.0	147.7 e
Valves – ferrous metal	128.1	136.5	140.2	143.0	143.7 e
Iron valves	141.3	151.9	152.7	155.1	155.8 e
Steel valves	123.8	131.3	136.1	139.0	139.7 e
Valves – non-ferrous metal	138.9	153.4	156.3	158.3	158.9 e
333/3 **Air and gas compressors**	145.4	157.2	164.0	166.1	167.2 e
333/4 **Fluid power equipment**	140.9	153.2	156.2 p	156.7	159.5 e
Oil/hydraulic fluid power equipment	141.5	155.4	157.8 p	158.5	162.8 e
Pneumatic control fluid power equipment	139.7	149.3	153.4	153.4	153.4
334 **Industrial engines**	155.8	170.3	172.0 p	172.0	172.0
Diesel compression internal combustion engines	157.7	170.6	172.4 p	172.4	172.4
336 **Construction and earth-moving equipment**	159.5	173.1 p	174.1 p	174.7	175.9 e
Excavators, trenchers, ditchers and digging machinery including parts	164.4	180.9 p	181.2 p	181.2	181.8 e
Wheeled tractor shovels, crawler tractors, dumpers and other earth-moving equipment	161.3	173.8 p	174.4 p	175.2	177.1 e
Dumpers and dump trucks	146.5	160.6	161.9	162.8	163.7 e
Concrete mixing and placing machinery	145.5	161.0	161.1	161.4	162.3 e
Crushing, pulverising and screening plant, including parts	149.7	160.7	163.6	163.6	163.6
337 **Mechanical handling equipment**	144.6	157.2 c	158.7	159.3	159.7
337/2 **Cranes and transporters**	143.9	158.9	159.9	159.9	160.1
337/4 **Lifting and winding devices**	142.6	155.5	155.6	159.1	160.5
337/5 **Powered industrial trucks and tractors**	152.6	165.0	165.9	166.0	166.2
339/1 **Mining machinery**	140.0	153.0 p	154.8	155.4	156.0 e
339/3 **Refrigerating machinery**	151.0	165.0	167.5	168.1	168.9
339/5 **Scales and weighing machinery (excluding precision balances)**	144.3	154.3	154.4	154.4	154.4
339/6 **Portable power tools**	143.0	153.6	156.0	157.5	157.6
Portable power tools, non-electric – pneumatic					
—for civil engineering, mining and quarrying	146.2	161.4	166.9	168.4	168.4
—for general engineering	148.8	165.5	167.6	167.7	167.7
Portable power tools, electric	141.1	147.3	149.4	151.1	151.4
—power drills	146.5	154.6	154.6	156.5	156.5
339/7 **Food and drink processing machinery**	143.1	156.2	157.1	158.6	159.2
339/9 **Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery**	149.5	161.5 p	165.3 p	166.9	167.4 e

VIII Instrument engineering

352 **Clocks, watches and time recorders**	139.4	157.4	157.4	157.4	157.8
Clocks	142.8	163.7	163.7	163.7	164.2
354 **Scientific and industrial instruments and systems**	139.0	147.2 p	148.9 p	149.0	151.2 e
354/2 **Other scientific and industrial instruments and systems (non-optical)**					
Analytical instruments	139.0	144.8	144.9	145.5	146.3 e
Spectrophotometers and absorptiometers	126.1	135.5	135.9	136.7	137.5 e
Electrical measuring, testing and controlling instruments and apparatus	135.3	142.0	143.7	142.7	142.7

IX Electrical engineering

365 **Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment**	127.2	132.5 p	133.7 p	133.9	134.0
365/1 **Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes**	142.2	158.0	161.1	161.1	161.1
Gramophone records	143.7	160.1	163.3	163.3	163.3
—33⅓ rpm	144.9	161.2	164.7	164.7	164.7
—45 rpm	138.6	155.4	156.8	156.8	156.8
Pre-recorded tapes (other than video)	134.8	147.8	150.3	150.3	150.3
365/2 **Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment, other than gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes**	122.5	124.7 p	125.3 p	125.6	125.7
Domestic television receivers	124.3	127.6 p	128.2 p	128.4	128.4
—monochrome	126.9	126.9	126.9	126.9	126.9
—colour	124.0	127.6 p	128.3 p	128.6	128.6
Stereo audio systems, incorporating turntable/amplifier	112.1	112.2	112.3 p	112.6	112.8 e
368 **Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use**	148.6	155.5 p	158.3 p	159.0	159.9 e
Domestic electric cooking apparatus	149.8	157.2	163.5	163.8	164.2 e
Domestic electric flat irons	142.2	148.2	152.5	153.4	153.8 e
Domestic electric heating apparatus	153.1	163.9 p	164.1 p	165.3	166.6
Domestic space heating apparatus	158.9	171.1 p	171.1 p	171.1	171.1
Electric water heaters	150.1	161.3	162.1	167.3	171.9
Vacuum cleaners	152.4	157.1	159.8	161.5	163.5 e
Domestic refrigerators and freezers	141.6	145.2	145.2	147.1	148.8 e
Miscellaneous domestic electric appliances (includes food and drink mixers, hair dryers and dry shavers)	146.8	157.0	157.2	157.2	157.2
369/4 **Electric lamp bulbs and tubes**	146.8	155.4	155.9	163.4	165.4
Fluorescent tubular lamps	144.5	155.4	155.9	165.6	167.6
Electric lamp bulbs, filament type					
—exceeding 28 volts	149.2	157.4	157.6	163.2	166.0

XI Vehicles

380 **Wheeled tractors, complete**	171.2	184.0	184.0	186.6	188.2
381 **Motor vehicles**	152.6	166.2	167.0	168.7	171.5
Passenger cars	154.4	170.1	170.4	170.6	174.3
Passenger cars [3]	154.4	170.1	170.4	170.6	174.3
Commercial and public service vehicles	155.7	168.1	168.9	172.4	175.1
Commercial vehicles	156.1	169.4	169.4	172.3	174.8
Commercial vehicles and chassis not exceeding 3.5 tons gvw	161.1	176.4	176.4	178.3	181.6
Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 3.5 tons but not exceeding 16 tons gvw	155.0	167.0	167.0	170.9	173.1
Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 16 tons gvw	151.3	163.8	163.8	166.4	168.6
Public service vehicles	154.7	165.3	167.9	172.8	175.8

XII Metal goods not elsewhere specified

390 **Engineers small tools and gauges**	160.4	177.1	177.4	179.9	181.6
Engineers cutting tools	163.3	176.4	176.9	179.7	182.8
Diamond tipped tools and diamond dies	152.9	193.1	201.4	201.8	202.0
Saws					
Hacksaw blades	181.8	200.3	201.8	201.8	201.8
Milling cutters	142.3	153.8	153.8	154.4	163.4
391 **Hand tools and implements**	150.2	169.1	170.3 p	170.7	174.6
Agricultural, horticultural and foresters hand tools	163.9	181.2	181.8 p	182.2	188.9
Hand saws and hand saw blades	168.9	193.3	193.3	193.3	204.9
Hand tools and implements excluding agricultural and foresters hand tools and saws and saw blades	146.4	166.6	167.3	167.7	170.8
Pliers, pincers and nippers, etc	167.0	190.5	193.7	193.7	193.7
Spanners and wrenches	150.1	169.0	169.0	169.0	173.6
Planes, hammers, cold chisels etc, screwdrivers, wood chisels and gouges	140.7	170.9	172.5	173.3 e	176.6 e
Measuring and marking out tools	137.4	148.9	155.4	156.4 e	157.8 e
392 **Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc**	144.8	159.9	160.2	162.0	163.0
Finished cutlery suitable for domestic or personal use	141.8	156.1	156.1	156.1	157.7
Scissors and tailors' shears (including pinking shears)	147.8	157.5	157.5	157.5	164.5
393 **Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc**	154.3	170.9	171.3 p	172.5	173.6
Precision standard bolts etc, of high tensile steel	142.5	150.1	151.5	152.7	153.8

Table 3 Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly) *continued*

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1977 Dec	1978 Sept	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
394 **Wire and wire manufactures**	143.9	153.4	156.0	156.2	157.0
Iron and steel wire	146.5	155.6	158.1	158.3	158.5
Single drawn wire other than alloy and high carbon steel	147.7	157.0	160.5	160.7	160.9
Wire ropes (excluding insulated electric wire and cable)	136.9	150.8	150.8	150.8	150.8
Iron and steel woven wire, cloth gauze fabric etc. (excluding netting and fencing) of square or rectangular mesh	149.9	159.3	159.4	159.4	159.4
—stainless steel	149.7	150.3	150.3	150.3	150.3
—other than stainless steel	150.0	164.0	164.1	164.1	164.1
Other wire manufactures, ie grille netting, fencing reinforcement fabric etc	145.1	153.2	157.2	157.3	158.1
Wire of copper, brass and other copper alloys					
Woven wire cloth, gauze fabric, etc, of copper and brass, etc	145.2	150.8	150.8	150.9	151.8
Reinforcement fabrics	138.9	150.3	150.3	150.3	150.3
Chain link fencing	155.3	160.8	170.0	170.0	171.2
399 **Metal industries not elsewhere specified**	144.8	160.5	161.5 p	162.4	163.3
399/1 **Metal furniture**	138.4	156.6	157.0 p	157.2	158.2
Office metal furniture	140.9	165.0	166.3 p	167.1	168.4
Filing cabinets and other filing containers	142.1	170.7	172.9 p	173.9	175.3
399/2 **Metal windows and door frames**	159.8	170.6	171.7	175.7	176.6
399/6 **Domestic hollow ware**	142.3	163.5	163.6	163.6	163.6
Cookware	145.7	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4
399/7 **Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow ware**	146.5	161.8	162.4	162.4	162.5
Steel drums	150.3	165.6	165.6	165.6	165.6
399/8 **Needles, pins, fishhooks and other metal smallwares**	157.4	177.2	179.0	180.0	181.6
399/9 **Domestic gas appliances**	152.7	165.4	166.3	167.5	169.9
Gas cookers	150.5	164.8	166.4	166.7	169.5
Gas fires and space heaters	156.3	164.9	164.9	168.9	171.6
Water heaters and other domestic gas apparatus (excl. refrigerators and meters)	155.6	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7
399/12 **Miscellaneous metal goods**					
Sanitary ware and plumbing fixtures and fittings	147.4	159.4	162.8	164.4	165.7
Fire extinguishers (hand operated chemical type only)	134.1	145.5	145.5	145.5	150.5
Catering equipment	149.5	162.6 p	162.7 p	163.6	164.5
Plumbers brassware	144.9	157.4	158.6	160.4	161.8

XIII Textiles

411 **Man-made fibres production**	126.2	128.8	128.3	128.5	128.8
Man-made fibres – continuous filament yarn	134.9	138.8	138.2	138.5	138.8
412 **Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems**					
Single yarns spun on the cotton and flax systems	137.5	146.8	148.5 p	150.1	150.8
Man-made continuous filament yarns, textured, bulked or crimped – synthetic fibres	118.8	130.0	130.7	130.8	131.2
Finished thread for sewing, embroidery, etc	166.8	174.3	180.1	180.6	180.6
—of man-made fibres	140.0	143.9	149.7	150.6	150.6
413 **Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres**	132.1	138.5	139.1	139.3	139.5
Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	138.9	145.2	147.3	147.7	148.1
Cloth wholly of man-made continuous filament yarn on the loomstate	127.2	133.5	133.9	134.3	134.0
Man-made fabric tyre cord and tyre fabric	134.7	133.0	133.0	133.0	133.0
Woven linen	164.3	172.1	172.1	172.1	172.7
Woven fabric of glass fibre	150.8	164.5	164.5	164.5	164.5
414 **Woollen and worsted products**	149.7	156.7	158.2	158.2	159.1
414/1 **Wool sorting, cleaning, etc and combing and top making**					
Wool tops [2]	160.2	162.6	162.1	160.2	160.9
414/2 **Yarns spun on the worsted and semi-worsted systems**	142.2	150.1	149.9	150.9	154.5
Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	149.7	154.9	154.7	155.9	159.3
Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	130.8	137.4	137.4	137.6	140.5
414/3 **Woven worsted fabrics**	144.6	149.3	150.1	150.0	150.2
414/4 **Wool recovery** [2]	159.6	161.4	161.9	163.8	164.4
414/5 **Woollen spinning and weaving**					
Woven woollen fabrics (other than blankets)	155.8	162.5	166.6	166.7	166.7
Woven woollen fabrics (other than blankets) containing 50 per cent or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair	160.2	166.5	169.2	169.4	169.4
Spinning and weaving of jute and other yarns on the jute system	133.8	139.4	142.4	143.0	143.0
Spun yarns of jute and man-made fibres	137.4	144.2	151.5	151.5	151.5
Woven cloths of jute and man-made fibres	126.6	131.9	136.1	139.4	139.4
Woven cloths of polypropylene on the jute system	134.3	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4
Rope, twine and net	123.4	126.8	128.4	128.5	128.5
Cordage, cables, ropes and twine of textile materials (excl. agricultural twines)	122.9	127.0	129.5	129.5	129.5
417 **Hosiery and other knitted goods**					
Socks and stockings	123.5	136.8	137.9	137.9	138.7
Women's socks and stockings	116.0	128.2	129.8	129.8	130.2
419 **Carpets and rugs**	139.5	154.1	154.3	154.3	154.5
Woven carpets and carpet type rugs —faced with yarn containing at least 50 per cent but less than 100 per cent by weight of wool	150.9	167.8	167.8	167.8	168.2
Rugs including pile fabric, deep pile knitted	154.3	170.4	170.4	170.4	171.0
421 **Narrow fabrics**	145.8	159.1	159.1	159.1	159.1
Petershams, galloons and ribbons	140.2	157.4	157.4	157.5	157.5
422 **Made-up textiles**					
422/1 **Household textiles and handkerchiefs**	136.8	144.3	144.5	145.6	147.9
Hand and bath towels	143.8	153.9	153.9	153.9	154.4
429 **Other textile industries**	153.0	167.1	167.3	167.4	168.2
429/1 **Asbestos manufactures**	158.2	173.3	173.3	173.5	173.7
429/2 **Miscellaneous textile industries**					
Mechanically bonded fibre-needled fabrics	149.9	166.2	166.8	167.0	168.2

XIV Leather goods and fur

431/1 **Leather**					
Finished leather – for footwear	133.2	137.9 p	138.7 p	138.8	139.6
432 **Leather goods**	137.7	152.0	152.3	152.4	152.5

XV Clothing and footwear

441 **Weatherproof outerwear**	130.9	142.1 p	143.5 p	143.6	143.7
Raincoats (excl. those of infants)					
Raincoats other than of plastics materials	126.0	136.6 p	138.9 p	139.0	139.0
Weather protective industrial clothing of PVC coated materials	147.3	154.2	154.2	154.2	154.2
442 **Men's and boys' tailored outerwear**	128.1	143.2 p	143.6 p	144.1	144.3
Men's and boys' suits	133.5	153.3	153.3	153.7	153.9
Men's trousers (sold separately)	120.3	130.4	131.8	132.3	132.5
444 **Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc**	140.0	149.2 p	149.6 p	152.1	152.9
444/2 **Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear**	127.7	140.0 p	140.4 p	140.6	140.7
449 **Corsets, gloves and miscellaneous dress industries**	135.5	151.6	152.5	152.7	152.8
449/1 Corsets	126.6	137.9	139.0	139.0	139.0
Brassieres	145.0	164.3	164.3	164.3	164.5
449/3 **Umbrellas and walking sticks**	96.5	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.3
450 **Footwear**	138.8	150.5	151.6	152.0	152.1
Outdoor footwear	139.9	151.5	152.6	152.9	153.1
Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	146.1	159.8	161.2	161.7	161.9
Men's boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	149.3	160.4	161.5	162.0	162.0
Women's boots and shoes – with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	143.3	163.7	164.6	164.8	165.1
Slippers, houseshoes and ballet shoes					
Women's slippers, houseshoes and ballet shoes	129.5	148.2	148.2	149.1	149.1

XVI Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc

461 **Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods**	155.5	168.3	169.4	169.6	169.9
461/1 **Refractory goods**	163.5	169.9	171.9	171.9	172.1
Refractory bricks and shapes	165.0	172.0	174.0	174.0	174.1
Firebricks and shapes	147.4	158.1	159.5	159.5	159.5
461/2 **Clay building bricks and other non-refractory goods**	149.4	166.2	166.8	167.1	167.5
Common, facing and engineering bricks	149.4	166.9	167.5	167.9	168.2
Common bricks	144.9	166.4	167.3	167.7	168.4
—Non-fletton (ex-works)	147.2	170.9	172.7	173.3	174.5
—Fletton (delivered)	142.2	160.7	160.7	160.7	160.7
Facing bricks	153.4	168.0	168.5	168.8	168.9
—Non-fletton (ex-works)	159.5	173.7	174.5	174.9	175.1
—Fletton (delivered)	142.0	157.4	157.4	157.4	157.4
Engineering bricks (ex-works)	147.7	163.1	163.0	163.7	163.9
Engineering bricks (delivered)	145.9	164.4	164.4	164.5	164.7
Clay roofing tiles – (ex-works)	145.6	159.0	159.6	159.6	159.6
Unglazed floor quarry tiles – (ex-works)	146.6	166.7	166.7	166.7	170.3
462 **Pottery**	141.2	156.2	157.5	157.7	158.3
462/1 **Electric ware incl. insulators and insulator fittings wholly or mainly of ceramic material**	138.1	154.7	155.8	156.7	157.5
462/2 **Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles**	138.4	156.1	156.1	156.3	157.7
Tiles, excl. pre-cast concrete tiles	131.0	145.2	145.2	145.2	145.2
Vitreous china sanitary ware	148.1	170.3	170.3	170.7	174.1
463 **Glass**	152.2	160.7	165.5	165.9	165.3
463/1 **Glass other than containers and vacuum ware**	151.2	160.9	163.1	163.7	164.2
Flat glass	157.6	165.0	167.4	167.4	167.4
Domestic and ornamental glassware	150.0	163.4	163.6	163.6	166.1
—Hand gathered	140.9	158.8	159.4	159.4	159.4
—Mechanically gathered	153.6	165.2	165.3	165.3	168.8
Laboratory hygienic and pharmaceutical glassware and balls, tubing and rods	144.4	156.6	159.2	161.0	161.1
Glazing sheet and plate glass	159.5	168.0	169.0	169.0	169.0
463/2 **Glass containers and vacuum ware**					
Glass containers non-tubular for all products excl. wines, spirits, beer and cider	153.2	160.4	168.2	168.5	166.5
464 **Cement**	153.4	161.8	168.2	168.3	168.3
Calcareous cement (other than clinker) delivered in bulk	154.0	169.2	169.2	169.2	169.2
Cement in bags	154.6	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0
469/1 **Abrasives**	153.2	165.0	172.2	172.2	172.3

Table 3 **Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly)** *continued*

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1977 Dec	1978 Sept	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
Abrasive wheels (disc wheels, segment sharpening stones and other forms of bonded abrasives incl diamond)	154.4	164.2	175.3	175.3	175.3
Coated abrasives – abrasive paper and cloth	151.1	166.5	166.5	166.5	166.8
469/2 **Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products**	160.0	172.9	174.8	175.1	176.2
Plasterboards	138.2	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1
Precast concrete goods	153.0	166.7	167.4	167.7	170.2
Concrete blocks, bricks, kerbs and edgings					
Flagstones	145.6	163.1	165.3	165.4	168.4
Kerbs and edgings	135.5	152.3	155.6	155.8	158.0
Precast concrete building blocks – delivered	148.7	168.9	169.8	171.7	173.3
Precast concrete pipes to BS556 – delivered	173.4	175.9	175.9	176.4	176.5
Roofing tiles and fittings and concrete/terrazzo floor and wall tiles	144.9	157.0	157.0	157.0	157.0
Asbestos cement goods	184.7	195.4	211.7	212.1	212.1
Bituminous and flax felts	145.7	153.5	157.4	157.4	157.8
Insulating materials for thermal and acoustic purposes n.e.s.	149.8	161.0	162.6	162.7	162.8
Quicklime	163.6	185.5	185.5	184.9	184.9
Plaster (gypsum)	138.5	147.7	147.7	147.7	147.7
XVII Timber, furniture, etc					
471/1 **Timber, sawmilling etc**					
Homegrown sawn hardwood	152.4	168.9	169.4	171.7	178.1
Hardwood flooring blocks and mosaic flooring	137.5	142.6	142.8	142.9	143.9
471/2 **Builders' woodwork**	148.4	157.4	158.1	158.3	159.1
Door sets, leafs and frames and window frames	155.2	157.3	158.9	158.9	159.0
Door leafs	155.0	156.7	160.1	160.3	160.3
Window frames	155.5	157.5	157.5	157.5	157.6
Timber structures and structural components	140.8	158.1	158.0	158.5	160.4
472 **Furniture and upholstery**	136.8	147.6	147.8	148.8	149.9
Domestic upholstered furniture	132.6	143.0	143.1	144.3	145.8
Domestic wooden furniture	142.5	151.9	152.1	153.3	154.4
Bedroom furniture, excl. built-in	137.8	147.6	148.0	148.5	150.6
Kitchen furniture (excl. built-in)	145.0	153.5	153.5	158.1	163.3
other than tables and seating	145.5	153.8	153.8	159.2	165.4
Dining/living room furniture, excluding built-in	142.5	153.7	154.6	155.1	155.1
Seating	140.2	150.2	150.2	153.0	153.0
Occasional furniture for dining/living room	134.0	149.5	149.5	150.4	150.4
473 **Bedding and soft furnishings**					
Fully finished mattresses	151.2	162.0	162.5	163.0	163.1
Bolsters and pillows (covered)	184.9	192.3	192.3	192.3	192.3
XVIII Paper, printing and publishing					
481 **Paper and board**	131.4	131.1	133.3	134.2	134.4
Printing and writing paper and all boards for printing (excl. newsprint)	132.6	130.3	134.7	136.2	136.2
Wrapping paper	120.9	121.3	123.4	125.6	127.2
All tissue stocks	124.6	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3
Industrial and special purpose paper	128.0	127.3	127.6	128.1	128.1
Packaging boards	138.1	141.5	141.7	141.7	141.7
Industrial and special purpose boards	135.3	139.2	139.5	139.8	139.8
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	130.8	135.1	139.5	140.2	140.8
482/1 **Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases**	134.6	139.1	142.9	143.6	143.7
Cartons	144.0	153.2	153.5	153.5	153.5
Fibre-board packing cases	126.1	126.1	133.1	134.4	134.4
—Solid	132.7	132.7	140.9	143.2	143.2
—Corrugated	125.6	125.6	132.5	133.7	133.7
482/2 **Miscellaneous packaging products of paper and film**	122.0	126.0	131.8	132.4	134.2
Paper bags	102.0	107.5	109.7	110.1	111.9
Paper sacks	125.6	125.7	138.9	140.1	140.1
483 **Manufactured stationery**	140.3	146.4	147.9	148.3	149.8
Commercial envelopes	128.9	133.5	133.5	133.5	133.5
Business forms	140.4	144.0	146.8	146.8	147.2
Continuous stationery	131.0	132.2	137.2	137.3	137.3
Stationery and scholastic books and ruled paper	142.9	156.5	156.5	157.2	164.4
Loose leaf supplies	136.7	153.2	153.3	153.3	153.3
Filing supplies	135.5	139.7	143.0	143.0	151.3
484 **Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified**	133.8	137.7	137.7	137.8	140.3
484/2 **Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board**					
Toilet paper	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0
Household and sanitary tissue products	137.7	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9
Handkerchiefs and facial tissues	139.5	139.5	139.5	139.5	139.5
Kitchen rolls and towels	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0
XIX Other manufacturing industries					
491 **Rubber manufactures**	146.0	155.5	157.7	157.9	159.0
491/1 **Tyres and tubes**	146.1	152.1	152.3	152.3	152.6
New tyre covers	146.4	151.3	151.6	151.6	151.9
—cross-ply, car and van	149.0	149.5	149.5	149.5	149.5
—radial ply, car and van	147.1	150.6	151.2	151.2	151.8
—commercial vehicles	145.4	151.7	151.7	151.7	152.1
tractors, earthmovers and land/road	144.8	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9
491/2 **Other rubber goods**					
Belting (of rubber or plastics)	149.1	160.3	161.2	163.1	163.9
Conveyor and elevator belting	151.4	164.3	164.3	166.6	167.7
Belting other than conveyor and elevator belting					
Transmission belting	142.8	149.3	152.7	153.7	153.7
Miscellaneous rubber products					
Cellular products of rubber	132.6	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3
492 **Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth etc**	128.2	135.9	138.9	138.9	138.9
Floorcovering of linoleum and printed felt base	146.1	152.4	152.4	152.4	152.7
493 **Brushes and brooms**	140.5	150.5	152.6	154.7	154.8
Decorating brushes and rollers	139.5	146.6	150.6	150.6	150.6
Toilet brushes	144.4	157.2	157.2	157.4	158.0
494 **Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment**	138.2	150.8	151.5	151.7	152.0
494/1 **Toys and games**	133.0	146.9	147.0	147.2	147.2
Wheeled toys	138.1	150.5	150.5	150.5	150.5
Dolls and soft toys	139.6	156.2	156.6	156.6	156.8
Other metal toys	131.7	146.4	146.4	146.4	146.4
—mechanical, including train sets	127.7	141.6	141.6	141.6	141.6
—die-cast toys	132.4	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2
Other plastic toys	127.0	138.4	138.4	139.4	139.4
Indoor table games	124.9	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.7
494/3 **Sports equipment**	154.3	164.5	167.7	167.8	168.3
495 **Miscellaneous stationers' goods**	133.9	143.1	143.9	144.6	144.6
495/1 **Pens and pencils**	137.6	154.0	155.2	155.4	155.4
Ballpoint pens	139.8	154.7	154.7	154.7	154.7
Fountain pens, stylos and markers	136.0	147.1	148.6	149.4	149.4
Fountain pens with stainless steel nibs	135.8	150.9	150.9	155.0	155.0
496 **Plastics products**					
Building materials of plastics	147.9	156.3	157.7	159.0	161.3
Pipes and fittings of plastics	155.0	159.4	161.8	164.2	168.1
Rainwater pipes and fittings of plastics	153.4	158.0	161.4	164.6	164.6
Packaging products and transit containers of plastics	140.3	145.9	146.6	146.9	146.9
Other plastics products					
Haberdashery of plastics (including slide and zip fasteners)	138.4	150.6	150.6	150.6	150.6
499/1 **Musical instruments**					
Pianos	144.7	155.8	155.8	155.8	155.8
Other indices					
312, 361/2, 362, 369/5 Part Electrical installation materials, domestic	137.2	151.1	151.2	153.9	154.5
338, 399/1, 399/3, 472 Part Office equipment and machinery (excluding computers and calculators)	134.7	151.4	151.6	151.5	152.3
399/1, 472 Part Office furniture	136.5	154.4	154.8	155.1	156.0
Special Indices [4]					
Granite and limestone roadstone	155.8	166.7	168.8	171.1	171.6
Gas oil fuel	168.6	168.6	168.6	168.6	168.6
Petroleum products	152.3	152.3	152.3	152.3	152.3
Steel sheets	154.1	164.3	164.3	164.3	164.3
Steel sheet piling	148.5	163.0	163.0	163.0	163.0
Finished stainless steels	142.4	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1
Finished steels (other than sheets tin-plate, tubes, forgings and castings)	143.2	151.5	151.8	151.9	151.9
Steel castings	148.6	160.5	162.2	166.6	166.6
Semi-finished steels for forgings (other than drop forgings)	162.2	169.6	169.6	169.6	169.6
Malleable iron castings	142.8	157.4	167.3	168.2	168.2
Iron castings	143.1	153.9 p	157.2 p	160.2	160.9
Wrought aluminium	171.5	178.6	177.5	179.2	179.2
Brass ingots	122.8	127.3	129.9	129.4	128.7
Industrial pumps	144.6	154.4	156.4	157.8	157.9
Primary and secondary batteries	155.0	164.3	164.5	164.5	167.6
Door sets, leafs and frames	154.8	157.0	160.0	160.2	160.2
Domestic furniture	139.4	149.0	149.3	150.4	151.7
Divan sets	139.5	154.3	154.3	154.3	154.3

[1] Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons (motor spirit 1000 gallons) exclusive of rebate.
[2] Source of price information: trade publications.
[3] Inclusive of VAT and car tax.
[4] These indices are specially constructed outside the normal wholesale price index structure. Their continued publication is a temporary measure to enable extent VOP contracts to be completed.

p Provisional. c Corrected. r Revised. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revision.

Wholesale price indices: further information

Correspondence: Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 4, Room 249, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

01-215 3544 tables 1, 1a and 2
01-215 3549 engineering
01-215 5216 chemicals, steel, building materials, etc.
01-215 3548 textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc.
01-215 3173 imported commodities

Table 4 Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1975 = 100

	1977	1978			
	Dec	Sept	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
Hides, skins and fur skins undressed					
Hides and skins, imported	207.7	275.0	280.6	307.5	307.5
Hides	203.1	263.9	273.1	301.7	301.7
Wet	202.7	265.1	275.2	305.0	305.0
Dry	209.7	245.2	241.9	252.2	252.2
Calf skins	267.7	420.7	377.9	383.2	383.2
Hides and skins, UK origin	209.9	292.3	296.7	317.4	317.4
Hides and skins, UK origin and imported	205.8	278.9	285.2	308.8	308.8
Oilseeds, oilnuts and oil kernels	131.8	140.7	143.1	146.6	147.3
Groundnuts, African, cif Europe [1]	147.2	163.0	164.3	165.2	158.7
Copra, Philippine, cif Europe [1]	181.1	232.4	241.7	253.1	259.2
Palm nuts and kernels, Nigerian, cif Europe [1]	175.1	207.7	213.3	236.8	233.4
Soya beans, US No. 2 grade, cif UK [1]	129.7	134.5	136.9	139.4	140.2
Linseed, Canadian No. 1, cif UK [1]	81.2	86.8	84.1	83.2	91.1
Animal oils and fats					
Herring oil [1]	147.6	138.5	139.8	138.3	133.6
Fixed vegetable oils and fats					
Cottonseed oil, washed [1]	108.5	121.4	122.5	124.4	121.4
Groundnut oil, London, spot price [1]	138.9	170.1	176.8	176.8	202.9
Olive oil, Spanish edible, max. 1% ffa [1]	112.6	114.9	116.0	117.1	117.1
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull [1]	53.9	68.6	69.6	74.6	75.5
Palm oil, crude, London, spot price [1]	154.8	172.1	170.2	165.0	159.4
Coconut oil, cif Europe [1]	163.4	218.0	228.7	240.0	249.9
Castor oil, Brazilian No. 1 grade [1]	191.5	155.8	170.9	154.2	147.9
Crude rubber					
Natural rubber smoked sheet [1]	157.7	191.5	197.5	195.9	185.9
Wood, lumber and cork					
Softwood (delivered to consumers)	149.5	150.3	151.0	151.8	152.6 e
Hardwood (ex yard or wharf)	163.9	172.2	174.3	177.3	180.2
Keruing	123.3	143.0	150.2	158.3	165.3
Ramin	148.6	167.3	171.8	180.7	192.2
Utile	195.7	205.4	206.2	206.2	210.2
Meranti	133.6	145.4	146.6	154.2	159.7
Wood and cork manufactures					
Plywood and blockboard (delivered to consumers)	146.7	154.3	154.8	155.8	156.5 e

	1977	1978			
	Dec	Sept	Oct	Nov p	Dec p
Pulp and paper					
Woodpulp	96.6	89.4	96.4	98.3	97.2
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof					
Paper and paperboard	128.4	126.9	130.3	130.3	131.4
Newsprint paper	147.4	147.4	147.4	147.4	147.4
Textile fibres					
Raw wool, greasy or fleece washed, imported	148.3	151.2	152.0	150.6	149.7
Merino	136.5	134.4	133.2	132.9	133.2
Crossbred	163.1	172.2	175.4	172.5	170.3
Raw wool, UK origin	185.3	198.8	199.7	195.0	194.1
Raw wool, UK origin and imported	155.7	160.8	161.5	159.4	158.6
Raw cotton [1]	135.7	161.1	163.0	170.1	169.2
Raw jute [1]	112.0	122.3	118.8	118.2	123.4
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals					
Natural phosphates	73.8	72.9	72.5	73.0	73.0
Asbestos, Canadian, fob Quebec [1]	148.8	132.5	127.5	131.4	129.5
Steatite talc [1]	138.0	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap					
Bauxite, min. 86% Al_2O_3 [1]	160.1	160.1	160.1	160.1	160.1
Manganese ore, 48-50% Mn grade max. 0.1% P, cif Europe [1]	126.5	109.7	107.4	109.4	109.3
Chrome ore [1]	119.6	113.4	110.9	113.1	112.9
Tungsten ore, min. 65%, cif Europe [1]	223.1	176.7	174.8	179.4	174.1
Titanium ore [1]	103.9	109.0	108.5	108.1	107.2
Non-ferrous metals					
Copper, LME settlement price [1]	122.2	131.9	134.5	134.0	138.1
Lead, LME settlement price [1]	199.1	190.0	223.2	218.4	230.4
Zinc, producers' price [1]	93.6	87.9	92.2	100.3	99.4
Zinc, LME settlement price [1]	86.6	96.4	106.0	104.3	103.4
Tin ingot, min. 99.75%, LME settlement price [1]	223.5	229.3	245.2	246.6	230.8
Magnesium [1]	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7
Bismuth [1]	77.2	73.2	71.6	73.0	72.9
Petroleum and petroleum products					
Crude oil [2]	145.2	136.6	134.4	131.8	131.8 e
Chemical elements and compounds					
Mercury, min. 99.99%, cif Europe [1]	118.2	111.3	107.5	118.8	129.0

[1] Source of information: trade publications. [2] Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry. p Provisional. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revision.

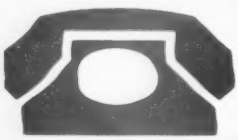
Table 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices [1]

1970 = 100

	Primary commodities									Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals [2]		
	Total			Agricultural non-food			Non-ferrous metals					
	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1974 1st qtr	303	318	274	232	244	209	160	168	144	284	298	256
2nd qtr	304	304	263	229	229	198	183	183	159	288	287	249
3rd qtr	309	315	274	221	225	196	142	145	126	287	292	254
4th qtr	320	330	284	212	213	186	126	130	111	294	303	258
1975 1st qtr	312	313	261	201	202	168	124	124	101	287	287	240
2nd qtr	299	309	250	198	204	166	121	125	101	275	284	230
3rd qtr	295	333	261	196	220	173	118	133	105	271	306	240
4th qtr	301	354	271	191	224	172	116	136	104	276	324	249
1976 1st qtr	306	368	279	202	243	184	120	144	109	281	338	256
2nd qtr	310	412	289	212	282	198	135	179	126	286	381	267
3rd qtr	314	427	291	227	308	211	140	190	130	291	395	270
4th qtr	316	459	290	232	337	213	131	190	120	291	423	267
1977 1st qtr	341	478	311	241	338	220	142	199	130	314	440	286
2nd qtr	350	489	316	249	348	224	143	200	129	322	450	289
3rd qtr	339	469	302	227	314	202	138	191	123	312	432	278
4th qtr	338	447	292	221	292	191	141	187	122	312	412	269
1978 1st qtr	344	428	284	229	285	189	140	174	116	317	394	262
2nd qtr	347	454	283	242	316	198	141	184	115	319	417	261
3rd qtr [3]	347	431	270	250	311	194	146	181	113	320	398	249
4th qtr [4]	*358*	*434*	*269*	*261*	*316*	*196*	*162*	*195*	*121*	332	402	249

[1] Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates. [2] This combined index is not published as such by the UN. [3] Provisional. [4] Projections by Department of Industry.

More about wholesale price indices



General inquiries and tables 1, 1a and 2 **01-215 3073** **01-215 3544**

Table 3

engineering **01-215 3549**

chemicals, steel, building materials, etc **01-215 5216**

textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc **01-215 3548**

Tables 4 and 5 **01-215 3173**

Correspondence: Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 4, *Room 249, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB*

Wholesale price indices: note on multiplication factors

For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to make account of changes in cost of materials the following multiplication factors are provided.

These factors enable users to extend the 1970 = 100 indices beyond May 1978; the last firm month to be published on the old base, by using the movements of the equivalent index on the 1975 = 100 series.

Because May 1978 was the last firm month published on the old base the multiplication factor is obtained by dividing the base 1970 = 100 May figure by the base 1975 = 100 May figure. To extend the 1970 base series beyond May 1978 the appropriate monthly index value on base 1975 = 100 is multiplied by the factor shown in the table below.

Where a comparable index on both bases does not exist 'n.a.' is shown to indicate that a factor is not available.

Multiplication factors for use with table 1 indices

1968 SIC orders or MLH numbers		Multiplication factor
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	2.326
	Materials	2.374
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	1.918
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:	2.487
	Materials	2.586
Order III	Materials and fuel purchased by the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	2.052
	Materials and fuels purchased by selected broad sectors of industry	
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries:	2.027
	Materials	2.026
	Fuel	2.070
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	2.016
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	2.216
311 and 312	Steel industries	2.322
321 to 323	Non-ferrous metals industry	1.488
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	2.074
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	1.787
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering industries	1.929
Order XII	Metal goods industries	2.144
Order XIII	Textile industries	2.093
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	1.818
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement etc industries	2.215
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	2.094
Order XVII	Timber industries	2.198
481 to 484	Paper industries	2.392
Order XX	Construction materials	2.025
Part of order XX	House building materials	2.059

Multiplication factors for use with table 1a indices

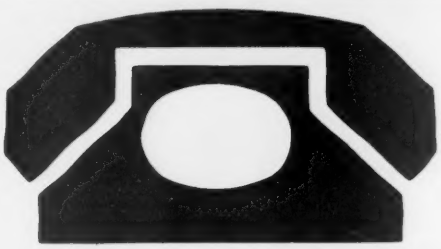
1968 SIC		Multiplication factor
361	Electrical machinery industry	1.941
362	Insulated wires and cables industry	1.385
364	Radio and electronic components industry	1.923
368	Domestic appliances industry	1.846
369	Electrical goods industries nes	1.806
381	Motor vehicle industry	2.093
411	Man-made fibres industry	2.110
414	Woollen and worsted industry	2.199
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs industry	1.933
450	Footwear industry	1.842
481	Paper and board making industry	2.348

Multiplication factors for use with table 2 indices

1968 SIC orders or MLH numbers		Multiplication factor
Orders III to XIX	Output of manufactured products	1.874
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	1.959
	Output of selected broad sectors of industry	
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	1.922
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	1.917
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	1.906
Order VI	Metal manufacturing	2.030
311 and 312	Steel industries	2.257
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	1.925
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	1.972
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	1.667
Order IX	Electrical engineering	1.808
Order XI (excluding MLH 383)	Vehicles	2.098
Order XII	Metal goods industries nes	1.959
Order XIII	Textile industries	1.775
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	1.641
441 to 445 and 449	Made-up clothing	1.577
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement etc industries	2.019
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	1.930
Order XVII	Timber industries	2.047
481 to 484	Paper industries	2.249

Multiplication factors for use with table 3 indices

		Multiplication factor
II	**Mining and quarrying**	
101	**Coal**	2.904
102	**Stone and slate quarrying and mining**	2.015
	Stone quarrying and mining	
	Limestone and dolomite	n.a.
	Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	1.890
	Coated limestone roadstone	2.328
	Granite	n.a.
	Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstone	1.902
	Granite and other chippings	1.934
	Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	2.488
	Slate quarrying and mining	
	Roofing slates	2.407



Wholesale price indices: further information

General inquiries and Tables 1, 1a and 2	01-215 3544 01-215 3073
Table 3	
engineering	01-215 3549
chemicals, steel, building materials, etc	01-215 5216
textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc	01-215 3548
Tables 4 and 5	01-215 3173

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London SW1P 3DB

Multiplication factors for use with table 3 indices continued

		Multiplication factor
103	**Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction**	n.a.
	Sand and gravel (uncoated)	n.a.
	Sand and gravel (ex-pit or works)	1.700
	Sand and gravel (delivered)	1.527
	Clay, brick, earth, marl and shale	
	China clay	1.999
109	**Other mining and quarrying**	n.a.
109/3	**Salt**	1.496
III	**Food, drink and tobacco**	
231	**Brewing and malting**	1.422
240	**Tobacco**	1.408
IV	**Coal and petroleum products**	
261	**Coke ovens and manufactured fuel**	
	Foundry coke	3.344
262	**Mineral oil refining**	
	Motor spirit (including duty) [1]	1.732
	Gas diesel oil	n.a.
	Derv (including duty)[1]	1.501
	Medium fuel oil (950 seconds including duty) [1]	2.981
V	**Chemicals and allied industries**	
271	**General chemicals**	2.053
271/1	**Inorganic chemicals**	1.975
	Inorganic acids and oxygen compounds of non-metals	n.a.
	Metallic oxides, hydroxides, peroxides and other inorganic bases	n.a.
	Metallic salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids	n.a.
	Soda ash	2.508
	Metallic salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids-other than soda ash	n.a.
271/2	**Organic chemicals**	2.229
	Hydrocarbons other than products of coal tar etc	n.a.
	Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons	1.589
	Alcohols, phenols and pheno-alcohols	n.a.
	Nitrogen function compounds	1.702
271/3	**Other chemicals**	
	Bleaching materials	1.669
	Plasticisers, mixed or unmixed	n.a.
272	**Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations**	
	Pharamaceutical chemicals	
	—central nervous system	n.a.
	Pharmaceutical preparations	1.599
	—central nervous system	n.a.
	Anaesthetics	n.a.
	Analgesics	n.a.
	Psycho analeptics	n.a.
	—cardiovascular system	n.a.
	Plain hypotensives	n.a.
	—respiratory system	n.a.
	Cough and cold preparations	n.a.
	—alimentary tract and nutrition	n.a.
	—dermatologicals	n.a.
	—general anti-infectives	
	Antibiotics	n.a.
	Penicillins	n.a.
273	**Toilet preparations**	1.665
	—specifically for men	1.695
	After-shave, cologne and pre-shave lotions in alcoholic lotion form	n.a.
	—other than specifically for men	n.a.
	Hair preparations (excl. shampoos)	n.a.
	Talc and dusting powders and bath preparations	
	Talc and dusting powders	1.839
	Bath oils, cream and liquid essences	n.a.
	Make-up preparations	n.a.
	Lipsticks and lip glosses inc. lipsalve	1.809
	Face powders	1.825
	Liquid and cream facial make-up preparations	n.a.
	Eye shadow and mascara	n.a.
	Nail preparations	1.925
	Creams and lotions	n.a.
	Facial beauty care preparations	n.a.
	Cleansing creams, cold creams, lotions and milks, moisturisers, nourishing and night creams	n.a.
	General creams and lotions	
	Hand creams, lotions and gels	n.a.
	Deodorants, anti-perspirants and depilatories	1.411
	Dental toothpaste and powder	1.706
	Soapless shampoos	1.617
274	**Paint**	2.100
	Air drying and stoving finishers, undercoats, primers, surfacers and sealers, varnishes and lacquers	
	Building structural and preservative products	n.a.
	Emulsion paints	1.820
	Filling and sealing compounds of all types	2.348
275	**Soap and detergents**	1.906
	Fatty acids	2.049
	Soap (excluding scouring preparations)	2.009
	Toilet soap in tablet form	n.a.
	Finished synthetic detergents compounded materials primarily for washing purposes	1.753
276	**Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber**	1.822
276/1	**Synthetic resins and plastics materials**	1.783
	Products of condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition	n.a.
	Products of polymerisation and copolymerisation	n.a.
	Acrylics	n.a.
	Polyethylene granules, compounds and powders	n.a.
	Styrene polymers and copolymers	2.104
	Cellulosics and other plastics and modified natural resins	n.a.
	Intermediate forms between the resin and semi-fabricated stages	n.a.
	Semi-finished products	n.a.
277	**Dyestuffs and pigments**	1.698
	Pigments	
	Inorganic pigment colours	1.819
	White lead [2]	1.567
278	**Fertilisers**	2.139
279	**Other chemical industries**	1.903
279/4	**Formulated pesticides**	1.879
	Disinfectants	n.a.
	Pesticides	n.a.
	Insecticides (other than seed dressings)	n.a.
	Containing organophosphorous compounds	n.a.
	Preparations for plant control	
	Herbicides	2.002
279/6	**Surgical bandages etc**	1.840
	Surgical and medicated dressings	
	Disposable sanitary goods	1.785
	Sanitary towels and tampons	1.894
279/7	**Photographic chemical materials**	1.673
VI	**Metal manufacture**	
311/2	**Steel**	n.a.
	Non-alloy steels	n.a.
	Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs	n.a.
	Heavy rails, sleepers and fishplates, etc	2.527
	Heavy rolled products, 80 mm and over	2.387
	Angles, tees and other sections	n.a.
	Girders, beams, joists, columns	n.a.
	Rods and bars in coils	2.244
	Steel strip (non-alloy)	n.a.
	Hot rolled strip (under 600 mm wide)	2.464
	Plates in coils and cut lengths	2.524 r
	Steel sheet (under 3 mm thick)	n.a.
	Uncoated steel sheet	2.053
	Uncoated steel sheet hot rolled	n.a.
	Uncoated steel sheet cold reduced	n.a.
	Electrical steel sheet	2.053
	Steel sheet, non-alloy, coated	
	Galvanised steel sheet	2.191
	Light sections	n.a.
	Tinplate and blackplate	2.167
	Tinplate	n.a.
	Blackplate	n.a.
	Bright steel bars, non-alloy	2.157
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	n.a.
	Non-alloy steel castings	2.108
	Stainless and heat resisting alloy steels	n.a.
	Sheets (under 3 mm thick)	1.525
	Stainless steel sheets	1.890
	Stainless steel castings	
	Alloy steels other than stainless and heat resisting	n.a.
	Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs (excluding tube)	n.a.
	Bars and rods other than in coil (excluding bright bars)	n.a.
	Plates in coils and cut lengths	2.743
	Alloy steel castings	2.320
	Structural steel	2.451
	Steel for reinforcement (cut, bent, and delivered)	n.a.
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	2.336
312	**Steel tubes**	2.476
	Fittings for steel tubes	2.252
	Steel tubes (other than electric conduit tubes)	2.436
313	**Iron castings, etc**	n.a.
313/3	**Engineers castings**	n.a.
	Vehicle iron castings	2.242
	—industrial and marine machinery and plant	n.a.
	Heavy engineering	n.a.
	Light engineering and hydraulic	n.a.
313/4	**Other iron castings**	
	Building and domestic goods	n.a.
	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	2.394
321	**Aluminium and aluminium alloys**	
	Semi-manufactures (excluding castings and forgings)	
	Aluminium plate, sheet, strip, circles and blanks	1.670
	Aluminium extrusions and tubes (bars, rods, sections, etc)	1.669
	Aluminium forgings	1.691
322	**Copper, brass and other copper alloys**	
	Copper	
	Copper tubes	1.141
	Copper sheet and strip	1.171
	Brass and other copper alloys	
	—unwrought	n.a.
	—semi-manufactures	n.a.
323	**Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals**	
	Lead and lead alloys	
	—semi-manufactures	1.485
	Nickel [2]	n.a.
	Titanium	1.512
VII	**Mechanical engineering**	
331	**Agricultural machinery**	2.011
	Soil preparation and cultivation machinery	2.048
	Harvesting, threshing, feed processing etc, machinery	2.250
	Pick-up balers	2.031
	Grinding mills and meal mixers excluding combined mills and mixers)	2.068
	Milking machinery	
	Milking machines, including parts	1.867
	Elevators and conveyors (excluding tractor mounted hydraulic loaders)	n.a.
332	**Metal working machine tools**	2.133
332/1	**Metal cutting machine tools**	2.153
332/2	**Metal forming machine tools**	2.085
333	**Pumps, valves, compressors and fluid power equipment**	1.958
333/1	**Pumps**	1.843
	Centrifugal pumps	1.880
	Positive displacement pumps	n.a.
	Kerbside petrol and oil measuring pumps and parts	1.945
333/2	**Industrial valves**	2.206
	Valves – ferrous metal	n.a.
	Iron valves	2.115
	Steel valves	2.386
	Valves – non-ferrous metal	1.949
333/3	**Air and gas compressors**	1.996
333/4	**Fluid power equipment**	n.a.
	Oil/hydraulic fluid power equipment	1.790
	Pneumatic control fluid power equipment	1.615
334	**Industrial engines**	1.897
	Diesel compression internal combustion engines	n.a.
336	**Construction and earth-moving equipment**	1.882
	Excavators, trenchers, ditchers and digging machinery including parts	1.982
	Wheeled tractor shovels, crawler tractors, dumpers and other earth-moving equipment	n.a.
	Dumpers and dump trucks	1.980
	Concrete mixing and placing machinery	1.995
	Crushing, pulverising and screening plant, including parts	1.972
337	**Mechanical handling equipment**	1.929
337/2	**Cranes and transporters**	1.896
337/4	**Lifting and winding devices**	1.963
337/5	**Powered industrial trucks and tractors**	1.966
339/1	**Mining machinery**	1.712
339/3	**Refrigerating machinery**	1.867
339/5	**Scales and weighing machinery (excluding precision balances)**	2.096
339/6	**Portable power tools**	1.739
	Portable power tools, non-electric – pneumatic	
	—for civil engineering, mining and quarrying	n.a.
	—for general engineering	n.a.
	Portable power tools, electric	n.a.
	—power drills	n.a.
339/7	**Food and drink processing machinery**	1.981
339/9	**Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery**	1.914
VIII	**Instrument engineering**	
352	**Clocks, watches and time recorders**	1.803
	Clocks	n.a.

Multiplication factors for use with table 3 indices *continued*

		Multiplication factor
354	**Scientific and industrial instruments and systems**	1.698
354/2	**Other scientific and industrial instruments and systems (non-optical)**	
	Analytical instruments	1.563
	Spectrophotometers and absorptiometers[1]	1.398
	Electrical measuring, testing and controlling instruments and apparatus	1.627

IX Electrical engineering

365	**Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment**	1.349
365/1	**Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes**	1.567
	Gramophone records	1.605
	—33⅓ rpm	n.a.
	—45 rpm	n.a.
	Pre-recorded tapes (other than video)	n.a.
365/2	**Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment, other than gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes**	1.353
	Domestic television receivers	1.342
	—monochrome	1.368
	—colour	1.234
	Stereo audio systems, incorporating turntable/amplifier	n.a.
368	**Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use**	1.594
	Domestic electric cooking apparatus	1.646
	Domestic electric flat irons	1.898
	Domestic electric heating apparatus	1.643
	Domestic space heating apparatus	n.a.
	Electric water heaters	2.046
	Vacuum cleaners	1.665
	Domestic refrigerators and freezers	1.593
	Miscellaneous domestic electric appliances (includes food and drink mixers, hair dryers and dry shavers)	1.329
369/4	**Electric lamp bulbs and tubes**	1.643
	Fluorescent tubular lamps	n.a.
	Electric lamp bulbs, filament type	
	—exceeding 28 volts	n.a.

XI Vehicles

380	**Wheeled tractors, complete**	2.296
381	**Motor vehicles**	n.a.
	Passenger cars	2.012
	Passenger cars [3]	1.835
	Commercial and public service vehicles	2.224
	Commercial vehicles	2.240
	Commercial vehicles and chassis not exceeding 3.5 tons gvw	2.177
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 3.5 tons but not exceeding 16 tons gvw	2.288
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 16 tons gvw	2.101
	Public service vehicles	2.160

XII Metal goods not elsewhere specified

390	**Engineers small tools and gauges**	n.a.
	Engineers cutting tools	1.629
	Diamond tipped tools and diamond dies	1.395
	Saws	
	Hacksaw blades	1.594
	Milling cutters	n.a.
391	**Hand tools and implements**	2.131
	Agricultural, horticultural and foresters hand tools	n.a.
	Hand saws and hand saw blades	n.a.
	Hand tools and implements excluding agricultural and foresters hand tools and saws and saw blades	n.a.
	Pliers, pincers and nippers, etc	2.097
	Spanners and wrenches	2.119
	Planes, hammers, cold chisels etc, screwdrivers, wood chisels and gouges	n.a.
	Measuring and marking out tools	n.a.
392	**Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc**	1.931
	Finished cutlery suitable for domestic or personal use	n.a.
	Scissors and tailors' shears (including pinking shears)	1.959
393	**Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc**	n.a.
	Precision standard bolts etc, of high tensile steel	2.571
394	**Wire and wire manufactures**	1.781
	Iron and steel wire	2.014
	Single drawn wire other than alloy and high carbon steel	n.a.
	Wire ropes (excluding insulated electric wire and cable)	1.985
	Iron and steel woven wire, cloth gauze fabric etc, (excluding netting and fencing) of square or rectangular mesh	n.a.
	—stainless steel	n.a.
	—other than stainless steel	n.a.
	Other wire manufactures, ie grille netting, fencing reinforcement fabric etc	n.a.
	Wire of copper, brass and other copper alloys	
	Woven wire cloth, gauze fabric, etc, of copper and brass, etc	n.a.
	Reinforcement fabrics	1.692
	Chain link fencing	1.627
399	**Metal industries not elsewhere specified**	n.a.
399/1	**Metal furniture**	1.804
	Office metal furniture	n.a.
	Filing cabinets and other filing containers	1.773
399/2	**Metal windows and door frames**	2.723
399/6	**Domestic hollow ware**	1.840
	Cookware	n.a.
399/7	**Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow ware**	2.001
	Steel drums	2.022
399/8	**Needles, pins, fishhooks and other metal smallwares**	n.a.
399/9	**Domestic gas appliances**	1.536
	Gas cookers	1.536
	Gas fires and space heaters	1.479
	Water heaters and other domestic gas apparatus (excl. refrigerators and meters)	1.664
399/12	**Miscellaneous metal goods**	n.a.
	Sanitary ware and plumbing fixtures and fittings	n.a.
	Fire extinguishers (hand operated chemical type only)	1.696
	Plumbers brassware	1.551

XIII Textiles

411	**Man-made fibres production**	
	Man-made fibres – continuous filament yarn	1.583
412	**Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems**	n.a.
	Single yarns spun on the cotton and flax systems	
	Man-made continuous filament yarns, textured, bulked or crimped – synthetic fibres	n.a.
	Finished thread for sewing, embroidery etc	n.a.
	—of man-made fibres	n.a.
413	**Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres**	1.952
	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	1.878
	Cloth wholly of man-made continuous filament yarn in the loomstate	n.a.
	Man-made fibre tyre cord and tyre fabric	1.729
	Woven linen	2.094
	Woven fabric of glass fibre	1.928
414	**Woollen and worsted products**	1.960
414/1	**Wool sorting, cleaning etc and combing and top making**	
	Wool tops [2]	1.886
414/2	**Yarns spun on the worsted and semi-worsted systems**	1.932
	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	1.480
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	1.665
414/3	**Woven worsted fabrics**	2.015
414/4	**Wool recovery** [2]	2.109
414/5	**Woollen spinning and weaving**	
	Woven woollen fabrics (other than blankets)	n.a.
	Woven woollen fabrics (other than blankets) containing 50 per cent or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair	n.a.
	Spinning and weaving of jute and other yarns on the jute system	1.889
	Spun yarns of jute and man-made fibres	1.765
	Woven cloths of jute and man-made fibres	n.a.
	Woven cloths of polypropylene on the jute system	n.a.
	Rope, twine and net	2.336
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twine of textile materials (excl. agricultural twines)	2.362
417	**Hosiery and other knitted goods**	
	Socks and stockings	1.396
	Women's socks and stockings	1.544
419	**Carpets and rugs**	1.841
	Woven carpets and carpet type rugs —faced with yarn containing at least 50 per cent but less than 100 per cent by weight of wool	1.881
	Rugs including pile fabric, deep pile knitted	n.a.
421	**Narrow fabrics**	
	Petershams, galloons and ribbons	1.867
422	**Made-up textiles**	n.a.
422/1	**Household textiles and handkerchiefs**	2.073
	Hand and bath towels	n.a.
429	**Other textile industries**	1.596
429/1	**Asbestos manufactures**	1.621
429/2	**Miscellaneous textile industries**	
	Mechanically bonded fibre—needled fabrics	n.a.

XIV Leather goods and fur

431/1	**Leather**	
	Finished leather – for footwear	1.605
432	**Leather goods**	1.875

XV Clothing and footwear

441	**Weatherproof outerwear**	1.600
	Raincoats (excl. those of infants)	
	Raincoats other than of plastics material	n.a.
	Weather protective industrial clothing of PVC coated materials	n.a.
442	**Men's and boys' tailored outerwear**	1.690
	Men's and boys' suits	1.816
	Men's trousers (sold separately)	n.a.
444	**Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc**	1.672
444/2	**Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear**	1.601
449	**Corsets, gloves and miscellaneous dress industries**	1.627
449/1	Corsets	1.719
	Brassieres	1.464
449/3	**Umbrellas and walking sticks**	1.780
450	**Footwear**	1.783
	Outdoor footwear	n.a.
	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	1.724
	Men's boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	1.872
	Women's boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	1.648
	Slippers, houseshoes and ballet shoes	
	Women's slippers, houseshoes and ballet shoes	n.a.

XVI Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc

461	**Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods**	2.128
461/1	**Refractory goods**	2.099
	Refractory bricks and shapes	n.a.
	Firebricks and shapes	1.922
461/2	**Clay building bricks and other non-refractory goods**	2.181
	Common, facing and engineering bricks	n.a.
	Common bricks	n.a.
	—Non-fletton (ex-works)	2.279
	—Fletton (delivered)	2.081
	Facing bricks	n.a.
	—Non-fletton (ex-works)	2.317
	—Fletton (delivered)	1.799
	Engineering bricks (ex-works)	2.386
	Engineering bricks (delivered)	2.326
	Clay roofing tiles – (ex-works)	2.720
	Unglazed floor quarry tiles – (ex-works)	1.739
462	**Pottery**	1.906
462/1	**Electric ware incl. insulators and insulator fittings wholly or mainly of ceramic material**	2.073
462/2	**Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles**	1.793
	Tiles, excl. pre-cast concrete tiles	n.a.
	Vitreous china sanitary ware	1.819
463	**Glass**	1.937
463/1	**Glass other than containers and vacuum ware**	1.899
	Flat glass	
	Domestic and ornamental glassware	
	—Hand gathered	n.a.
	—Mechanically gathered	n.a.
	Laboratory hygienic and pharmaceutical glassware and balls, tubing and rods	n.a.
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	n.a.
463/2	**Glass containers and vacuum ware**	1.664
	Glass containers	1.999
	non-tubular for all products excl. wines, spirits, beer and cider	n.a.
464	**Cement**	
	Calcareous cement (other than clinker) delivered in bulk	2.042
	Cement in bags	2.035
469/1	**Abrasives**	1.928
	Abrasive wheels (disc wheels, segment sharpening stones and other forms of bonded abrasives incl diamond)	1.800

Multiplication factors for use with table 3 indices *continued*

		Multiplication factor
	Coated abrasives – abrasive paper and cloth	2.167
469/2	**Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products**	1.988
	Plasterboards	2.159
	Precast concrete goods	1.977
	Concrete blocks, bricks, kerbs and edgings	
	Flagstones	n.a.
	Kerbs and edgings	n.a.
	Precast concrete building blocks – delivered	1.984
	Precast concrete pipes to BS556 – delivered	2.142
	Roofing tiles and fittings and concrete/terrazzo floor and wall tiles	n.a.
	Asbestos cement goods	1.973
	Bituminous and flax felts	1.925
	Insulating materials for thermal and acoustic purposes n.e.s.	n.a.
	Quicklime	n.a.
	Plaster (gypsum)	1.997

XVII Timber, furniture, etc

471/1	**Timber, sawmilling etc**	
	Homegrown sawn hardwood	2.162
	Hardwood flooring blocks and mosaic flooring	n.a.
471/2	**Builders' woodwork**	2.253
	Door sets, leafs and frames and window frames	2.268
	Door leafs	n.a.
	Window frames	2.407
	Timber structures and structural components	2.300
472	**Furniture and upholstery**	1.894
	Domestic upholstered furniture	1.762
	Domestic wooden furniture	1.906
	Bedroom furniture, excl. built-in	1.717
	Kitchen furniture (excl. built-in)	2.086
	—other than tables and seating	n.a.
	Dining/living room furniture, excluding built-in	1.919
	—Seating	n.a.
	Occasional furniture for dining/living room	1.919
473	**Bedding and soft furnishings**	
	Fully finished mattresses	1.972
	Bolsters and pillows (covered)	n.a.

XVIII Paper, printing and publishing

481	**Paper and board**	2.206
	Printing and writing paper and all boards for printing (ex. newsprint)	n.a.
	Wrapping paper	n.a.
	All tissue stocks	n.a.
	Industrial and special purpose paper	2.215
	Packaging boards	2.202
	Industrial and special purpose boards	2.107
	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	2.304
482/1	**Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases**	2.197
	Cartons	n.a.
	Fibre-board packing cases	n.a.
	—Solid	2.275
	—Corrugated	2.263
482/2	**Miscellaneous packaging products of paper and film**	n.a.
	Paper bags	3.401
	Paper sacks	2.523
483	**Manufactured stationery**	2.211
	Commercial envelopes r	2.307
	Business forms	1.947
	Continuous stationery	2.125
	Stationery and scholastic books and ruled paper	2.179
	Loose leaf supplies	2.669
	Filing supplies	2.760
484	**Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified**	2.119
484/2	**Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board**	
	Toilet paper	2.126
	Household and sanitary tissue products	n.a.
	Handkerchiefs and facial tissues	n.a.
	Kitchen rolls and towels	n.a.

XIX Other manufacturing industries

491	**Rubber manufactures**	1.892
491/1	**Tyres and tubes**	1.773
	New tyre covers	n.a.
	—cross-ply, car and van	n.a.
	—radial ply, car and van	n.a.
	—commercial vehicles	n.a.
	—tractors, earthmovers and land/road	n.a.
491/2	**Other rubber goods**	
	Belting (of rubber or plastics)	2.834
	Conveyor and elevator belting	n.a.
	Belting other than conveyor and elevator belting	
	Transmission belting	n.a.
	Miscellaneous rubber products	
	Cellular products of rubber	n.a.
492	**Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth etc**	n.a.
	Floorcovering of linoleum and printed felt base	1.787
493	**Brushes and brooms**	1.893
	Decorating brushes and rollers	1.761
	Toilet brushes	1.614
494	**Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment**	1.934
494/1	**Toys and games**	2.061
	Wheeled toys	n.a.
	Dolls and soft toys	1.889
	Other metal toys	2.284
	—mechanical, including train sets	n.a.
	—die-cast toys	n.a.
	Other plastic toys	1.960
	Indoor table games	1.833
494/3	**Sports equipment**	1.577
495	**Miscellaneous stationers' goods**	1.658
495/1	**Pens and pencils**	n.a.
	Ballpoint pens	n.a.
	Fountain pens, stylos and markers	n.a.
	Fountain pens with stainless steel nibs	n.a.
496	**Plastics products**	
	Building materials of plastics	1.959
	Pipes and fittings of plastics	n.a.
	Rainwater pipes and fittings of plastics	n.a.
	Packaging products and transit containers of plastics	n.a.
	Other plastics products	
	Haberdashery of plastics (including slide and zip fasteners)	n.a.
499/1	**Musical instruments**	
	Pianos	2.085

Other indices

312 361/2 362 369/5	Part	Electrical installation materials, domestic	1.903
338 399/1 399/3 472	Part	Office equipment and machinery (excl computers and calculators)	1.734
399/1 472	Part	Office furniture	2.119

Special indices [4]

	Multiplication factor
Granite and limestone roadstone	1.975
Gas oil fuel	2.771
Petroleum products	3.268
Steel sheets	2.005
Steel sheet piling	2.409
Finished stainless steels	1.782
Finished steels (other than sheets tin-plate, tubes, forgings and castings)	2.299
Steel castings	2.110
Semi-finished steels for forgings (other than drop forgings)	2.353
Malleable iron castings	2.361
Iron castings	2.327
Wrought aluminium	1.724
Brass ingots	1.187
Industrial pumps	1.837
Primary and secondary batteries	1.797
Door sets, leafs and frames	2.268
Domestic furniture	1.845
Divan sets	2.251

[1] Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons (motor spirit 1000 gallons) exclusive of rebate. The multiplication factor now shown is different from that previously published. [2] Source of price information: trade publications. [3] Inclusive of VAT and car tax. [4] These indices are specially constructed outside the normal wholesale price index structure. Their continued publication is a temporary measure to enable extent VOP contracts to be completed. n.a. Not available. r Revised.

Multiplication factors for use with table 4 indices

1975 = 100

	Multiplication factor
Hides, skins and fur skins undressed	
Hides and skins, imported	1.554
Hides	n.a.
Wet	1.365
Dry	1.625
Calf skins	1.682
Hides and skins, UK origin	1.567
Hides and skins, UK origin and imported	1.585
Oilseeds, oilnuts and oil kernels	n.a.
Groundnuts, African, cif Europe [1]	1.564
Copra, Philippine, cif Europe [1]	1.240
Palm nuts and kernels, Nigerian, cif Europe [1]	1.328
Soya beans, US No 2 grade, cif UK [1]	2.022
Linseed, Canadian No 1, cif UK [1]	3.112
Animal oils and fats	
Herring oil [1]	1.576
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	
Cottonseed oil, washed [1]	2.351
Groundnut oil, London, spot price [1]	2.610
Olive oil, Spanish edible, max 1% ffa [1]	3.652
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull [1]	3.543
Palm oil, crude, London, spot price [1]	2.051
Coconut oil, cif Europe [1]	1.286
Castor oil, Brazilian No 1 grade [1]	2.111
Crude rubber	
Natural rubber smoked sheet [1]	1.618
Wood, lumber and cork	
Softwood (delivered to consumers)	2.386
Hardwood (ex yard or wharf)	2.226
Keruing	2.538
Ramin	2.176
Utile	2.291
Meranti	2.075
Wood and cork manufactures	
Plywood and blockboard (delivered to consumers)	2.218
Pulp and paper	
Woodpulp	2.810
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	
Paper and paperboard	2.551
Newsprint paper	2.308
Textile fibres	
Raw wool, greasy or fleece washed, imported	2.084
Merino	2.125
Crossbred	1.882
Raw wool, UK origin	1.740
Raw wool, UK origin and imported	1.996
Raw cotton [1]	1.978
Raw jute [1]	1.485
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals	
Natural phosphates	4.315
Asbestos, Canadian, fob Quebec [1]	1.889
Steatite talc [1]	2.464
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	
Bauxite, min 86% Al_2O_3 [1]	2.497
Manganese ore, 48-50% Mn grade max 0.1% P, cif Europe [1]	2.875
Chrome ore [1]	2.687
Tungsten ore, min 65%, cif Europe [1]	1.276
Titanium ore [1]	1.591
Non-ferrous metals	
Copper, LME settlement price [1]	0.946
Lead, LME settlement price [1]	1.468
Zinc, producers' price [1]	2.861
Zinc, LME settlement price [1]	2.722
Tin ingot, min 99.75%, LME settlement price [1]	2.019
Magnesium [1]	2.512
Bismuth [1]	1.396
Petroleum and petroleum products	
Crude oil [2]	5.719
Chemical elements and compounds	
Mercury, min 99.99%, cif Europe [1]	0.340

[1] Source of information: trade publications. [2] Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry. p Provisional. n.a. Not available.

Patents recorded 'licences of right'

Under section 46 of the Patents Act 1977 the register was noted 'licences of right' in respect of the following patents on the date specified:

28 December 1978
1052522 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Counting devices using numeral-indicating discharge tubes.
1094313 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Method of making phosphors.
1107498 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
A semiconductor device and its fabricating method.
1132810 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Field-effect transistor having insulated gates.
1175601 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Insulated-gate field-effect transistor.
1186421 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Insulated-gate field-effect transistor.
1187611 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Method of manufacturing semi-conductor device.
1202505 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Fluorescent lamp device.
1277988 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Low noise level semiconductor device and method of manufacturing same.
1278360 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Shadow mask support mechanism for a colour television image tube.
1301929 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Improvements in a semiconductor device.
1309696 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Shadow mask support means for a colour television image tube.
1315108 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Chrominance amplifier.
1321793 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Colour killer circuit.
1334823 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Burst signal gating circuit.
1343251 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
DC voltage regulator circuit.
1357515 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Method for manufacturing an MOS integrated circuit.
1357516 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Method for manufacturing an MOS integrated circuit.
1359579 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Planar structure semiconductor device and method of making the same.
1366839 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Method of manufacturing colour television camera tube.
1375355 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Method of manufacturing series gate type matrix circuit.
1406207 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Method of manufacturing a metallic lead frame for a semiconductor device.
1411729 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Decimal point display circuit.
1430301 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Method of manufacturing MOS matrix circuits.
1442583 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Camera tube envelope.
1446835 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
A light exposing apparatus for forming a phosphor screen of a cathode ray tube.
1131461 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Radiating burner apparatus.
1208492 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Automatic speed control apparatus for automotive vehicles.
1245521 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Gas water heater.
1259523 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Electrode for batteries.
1262153 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Television-facsimile apparatus.
1320841 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Motor driven pump.
1381888 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Pickup cartridge.
1385333 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Television receiver.
1385795 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Colour television receiver for use in pal system.
1388120 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
An electric machine having a stator and rotor.
1406405 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Television receiver.
1417672 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Liquid crystal display device.
1422391 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Electrorecording sheet.
1422652 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Electrorecording paper.
1424233 Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Limited
Electric oven.
1175421 Pullman Incorporated
Improvements in the manufacture of phosphoric acid.
1263407 Pullman Incorporated
Process and apparatus for filtering slurries.
1463392 Pullman Incorporated
Process for the production of olefinically unsaturated hydorcarbons.
1396047 Joachim Walter Gerhard Huhner
Winding machine for producing coil springs.
1403666 Joachim Walter Gerhard Huhner
A coil or winding machine for making coil springs.
1099735 H. H. Robertson Company
Improvements in or relating to cladding or sheathing elements for building wall structures.
1114008 H. H. Robertson Company
Double sheathing wall constructions.

Any person who claims that the proprietor of the patent is, and was at the time of entry precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patent may, within three months after the making of the relevant entry, apply to the Comptroller on patents form 31/77 for cancellation of the entry.

I. J. G. Davis, Comptroller

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PM 481	Paper and paper making materials for October 1978
PM 33-36	Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders for August 1978

PRODUCTION SERIES
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PQ 102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining for third quarter 1978
PQ 103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction for third quarter 1978
PQ 109.2	Miscellaneous mining and quarrying for third quarter 1978
PQ 109.3	Salt for third quarter 1978
PQ 211	Grain milling for third quarter 1978
PQ 212	Bread and flour confectionery for third quarter 1978
PQ 216	Sugar for second quarter 1978
PQ 262	Mineral oil refining for second quarter 1978
PQ 272	Pharmaceutical chemicals or preparations for third quarter 1978
PQ 273	Toilet preparations for second quarter 1978
PQ 277	Dyestuffs and pigments for third quarter 1978
PQ 279.2	Formulated adhesives, gelatine, etc, for third quarter 1978
PQ 279.4	Formulated pesticides, etc, for third quarter 1978
PQ 321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys for third quarter 1978
PQ 323	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals for third quarter 1978
PQ 332	Metal working machine tools for third quarter 1978
PQ 335	Textile machinery and accessories for third quarter 1978
PQ 339.5	Scales and weighing machinery and portable power tools for third quarter 1978
PQ 363	Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment for third quarter 1978
PQ 365.2	Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment for third quarter 1978
PQ 366	Electronic computers for third quarter 1978
PQ 367	Radio, radar and electronic capital goods for third quarter 1978
PQ 380	Wheeled tractors for third quarter 1978
PQ 381.2	Trailers, caravans and freight containers for third quarter 1978
PQ 390	Engineers' small tools and gauges for third quarter 1978
PQ 399.2	Metal windows and door frames for third quarter 1978
PQ 399.5	Drop forgings, etc, for third quarter 1978
PQ 414	Woollen and worsted for third quarter 1978
PQ 417.2	Warp knitting for third quarter 1978
PQ 422.2	Canvas goods and sacks and other made-up textiles for third quarter 1978
PQ 423	Textile furnishing for third quarter 1978
PQ 429.1	Asbestos for third quarter 1978
PQ 462	Pottery for third quarter 1978
PQ 463	Glass for third quarter 1978
PQ 464	Cement for third quarter 1978
PQ 471	Timber (sawmilling, etc, and builders woodwork) for third quarter 1978
PQ 472	Wooden furniture and upholstery for third quarter 1978
PQ 473	Bedding and soft furnishings for third quarter 1978
PQ 474	Shop and office fittings for third quarter 1978
PQ 484.2	Miscellaneous manufacturers of paper and board for third quarter 1978
PQ 489	General printing and publishing for third quarter 1978
PQ 491	Rubber manufactures for third quarter 1978
PQ 494.1	Toys, games and children's carriages for third quarter 1978
PQ 495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods for third quarter 1978
PQ 499.1	Musical instruments for third quarter 1978
PQ 499.2	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries for third quarter 1978
PQ 601	Gas for third quarter 1978

1974 and 1975 Report on the Censuses of Production (price including postage shown in parentheses)

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PA 229.1	Margarine (92p)
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PA 231	Brewing and malting (92p)
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PA 399.6	Metal hollow-ware (92p)
PA 413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres (92p)
PA 416	Rope, twine and net (92p)
PA 432	Leather goods (92p)
PA 441	Weatherproof outerwear (92p)
PA 443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear (92p)
PA 444	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc (92p)
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PA 469.1	Abrasives (92p)
PA 471	Timber (92p)
PA 479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures (92p)
PA 492	Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc (92p)
PA 493	Brushes and brooms (92p)
PA 494.3	Sports equipment (92p)
PA 495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods (92p)
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PA 601	Gas (92p)

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All advertisement inquiries and bookings should be addressed to the Advertisement Department at 13 Great James Street, London WC1, telephone 01-242 9478.

Films Act 1960: combination of quota periods

'Grease'

The Department of Trade, after consulting the Cinematograph Films Council and upon the application of EMI Cinemas Ltd, has issued a direction that the years 1978 and 1979 at the ABC3, Streatham; ABC3, Staines; ABC3, Croydon; ABC3, Putney and ABC2, Exeter cinemas may be combined as a single quota period and that the years 1979 and 1980 at the ABC3, Reading cinema may be combined as a single quota period provided that the foreign film 'Grease' is exhibited for a continuous period of at least eight weeks and one day.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 12 January 1979.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Movietone News 2588	BR/E 39829/14/1/84	8	12 January	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
FOREIGN					
Newsfront	F 39885	110	8 January	Aser Exhibitors Ltd	Palm Beach Pictures, Sydney
Germany In Autumn	F 39886	116	8 January	UFO Productions Ltd, T/A Uforic Pictures	Filmverlag der Autoren, Munich
Banquet	F 39887	12	9 January	Connoisseur Films Ltd	Film Polski, Warsaw
Foul Play	F 39888	116	12 January	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Thomas L. Miller and Edward K. Milkis, California
The Great Gundown	F 39889	98	12 January	Bordeaux Films International Ltd	Sun Productions Inc, California
Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band	F 39890	111	12 January	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Robert Stigwood Organisation, New York
The Big Fix	F 39891	109	12 January	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures, California

Index to statistics published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

(a) annually (m) monthly (q) quarterly Weekly statistics are not included

Aerospace cost indices (m) 5 Jan 79
Air transport trade by air (a) 25 Aug 78
Balance of payments current account (m) 22/29 Dec 78
summary (q) 15 Dec 78
overseas royalties 12 Aug 77
trends in invisibles 6 Oct 78
see also Overseas trade of the UK
Business names and limited partnerships (a) 10 Feb 78
Capital expenditure manufacturing, distributive and service industries (q) 5 Jan 79
provisional (q) 1 Dec 78
by regions 18 Feb 77
leasing, hiring and renting out (a) 29 Sep 78
see also Investment
Catering trades turnover (q) 17 Nov 78
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